The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 99. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Mr. Blaine bursted that railroad bond sensation concerning him, in the House yesterday.

—Mukhtar Pasha has received ten battalions of reinforcements, and will now renew the attempt to revitual Nicsic.

—It is stated that the Russian Government is going to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron with five heavy war vessels.

—The steamer Illinois arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, bringing additional British exhibits for the Centennial Exposition.

—The Emperor of Austria has asked the Porte not to take action against the Montenegrins and Servians, but to trust to his (the Emperor's) pacific mediation.

—A soldier named Johnson, who was under charges, attempted to escape from the barracks at Columbus, yesterday, but was shot, and it is feared fatally injured.

—Prince Gortschakoff on Saturday convened representatives of five great powers because the Turkish cabinet on the day previous resolved to invade Montenegro by way of Scutaria.

—Commander Johnson, commanding the U. S. naval forces on the Rio Grande, telegraphs to the Navy Department that all reports of forced loans on foreign merchants at New Laredo are untrue.

—The Cook County National Bank closed its doors yesterday. The liabilities are $300,000. There is a nominal surpluasge of assets over the liabilities of $130,000. The stockholders have decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

—Shroeder, Lindblour & Co., of Milwaukee, the firm that ran the big wheat corner last fall, failed yesterday. They have been carrying the wheat through the winter and the recent decline caused the collapse. The failure affects none there outside of the firm.

—A story was published in Baltimore yesterday that Don Carlos and three companions landed at Halifax from the steamship Hibernian, and that Mr. Ferell who came through to Baltimore in the steamer, left city on Saturday for St. Louis where he will meet Don Carlos.

—The news from Constantinople is again better. The moderate party is resisting extreme counsels and fresh negotiations are being pressed for a prolongation of the Armistice and the revictualling of Nicsic. Conferences with insurgent chiefs are going on. The Prince of Montenegro denies that Montenegrins took part in the recent engagements.

—A hail storm passed over a part of Kansas on Saturday afternoon which destroyed all the orchards and wheat crop, not a single leaf, bud or blossom on the trees being left. Large numbers of cattle were killed. In some places the hail was eight inches deep and the size of hen's eggs. Wagon loads could be scraped up Monday morning thirty-six hours after it fell.

—Yesterday Mr. Fawcett asked Disraeli the cause of the discussion of his motion for an address to the Queen praying for her non-assumption of the title of Empress of India before the proclamation was issued giving it effect. Disraeli declined, whereupon Fawcett gave notice of a motion more stringently challenging the conduct of the Government amounting to a vote of censure.

—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell, on Thursday next, the gold to be paid into the Treasury for bonds sold to pay awards of judgments to Alabama claimants. The sale will be made on the condition that two millions of the gold will be delivered on the day of sale, and one million each day thereafter until the whole amount is delivered.

—Ex-Governor Archibald, of Kentucky, died at his house in Henderson, Ky., on Sunday night at twelve o'clock after an illness of many weeks caused by a complication of disorders and softening of the brain. He succeeded Henry Clay in the United States Senate in 1852, and for many years figured prominently in State and national politics. He was seventy-four years old, and lived in Henderson since 1805. His native place is in the deepest mourning, and the public business is suspended by an official proclamation. He will be buried from the Presbyterian Church in Henderson this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Mr. Richardson, who was a clerk in the United States Treasury in 1865, at the time of the frauds alleged by Prender, says in an interview to be published in the Albany *Argus* to-day, that several instances came under his notice where false-dealing was done by Frank Jones, who was head of his division. Jones wanted him to sign a certificate one time that a package of $70,000, which had been lost, was canceled, but he declined. When Jones saw that he had made a mistake in his man he called him out into the hall and said: "Richardson, say nothing about this, for if you do you will lose ——with me." Jones afterward filed the certificate himself, and Richardson subsequently tried to get an investigation, but failed.

BELKNAP PLEADS HIS CAUSE.

His Reply to the Replication of the House Managers in the Impeachment Proceedings—He Gives the Inside History of his Resignation.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—This afternoon the counsel for General Belknap filed with Secretary Gorham, General Belknap's rejoinder to the replications of the House of Representatives in the matter of his impeachment. A general demurrer is interposed to the first of the two replications, alleging its insufficiency. In addition to the statement contained in the second replication, that he was Secretary of War until and including the 17th of March, 1876. He then denies the assertions of the replication to the effect that he was Secretary of War until a committee, having authority from the House, had investigated his official conduct, and asserts that up to the time of his resignation the House had not given authority to say committee to investigate any of the matters set forth in the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment. The last plea of the rejoinder is somewhat interesting, as it is Belknap's own story of his resignation. Stripped of its legal verbiage, the plea sets forth that while it is true he resigned and his resignation was accepted by the President, it is not true that he resigned to evade being impeached. He avers that his resignation was brought about in this wise: When the committee had taken the testimony of Marsh, whose statement was of such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom were connected with him (Belknap) by domestic ties, so as to greatly reflect upon them, he (Belknap) was greatly affected thereby, and desired to have that part of the testimony suppressed, at any cost to himself. He therefore proposed to the committee, if the objectionable part of the statement was suppressed, to admit—though contrary to the fact—that he had received the money, as alleged by Marsh, from Evans. The committee, however, declined to accept the proposition, but the chairman (Clymer) said that under Belknap's resigned before the next day at noon, he would move in the House for his impeachment. Belknap took this as an intimation that if he resigned he could save much humiliation to those whom he wished to shield, and avoid a protracted trial and much public attention. He accordingly acted on the hint, and resigned the next day, March 2, 1876, and notified the committee of the acceptance of his resignation by eleven o'clock, believing that Clymer's hint was given him in good faith. The committee, upon receiving word of his resignation, said they had nothing further to do in the premises. Belknap therefore claims that as Clymer was acting for the House in the examination that the House is bound in honor and law not to deny that he was acting for them in giving the date of resignation and the House ought not to complain of a resignation thus induced. Therefore he prays judgment if said House of Representatives ought to have, or maintain impeachment against him.

[Signed] W. W. BELKNAP.

BACKING DOWN.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—In an interview this morning with a reporter John C. Harrison stated that in writing and dispatching to Hon. J. Wilson regarding the Union Pacific Railroad he did not give the name of Mr. Blaine, but simply remarked that the person referred to was a prominent and infeuential member of the Republican party. He says, further, that he sent Mr. Wilson two or three questions to be asked witnesses coming before his committee, which, if they had been asked and properly answered, would have discovered the name very quickly. Mr. Harrison has copies of his dispatches and letters sent to Mr. Wilson. The correspondence took place in July and February, 1873.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, April 24.—Yesterday General Diaz paraded the National Guard, about eight hundred strong, and presented them with flags. After making a stirring speech he requested all who would volunteer to march into the interior to step to the front. Only one officer and two men came forward. The whole regiment was then ordered to their barracks and disarmed.

This morning a rumor prevails that the revolutionists were badly defeated near Monterey, and the whole cavalry force left the city hastily in that direction. Diaz remains, and is conscripting Mexicans to increase his force.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Blaine's Vindication.

CAMPAIGN SLANDERS NAILED.

The Stories of the Calumniators Refuted.

LETTERS FROM RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND BANKERS.

History of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad.

How Mr. Blaine Became the Owner of Its Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1876.

SENATE.

Legal Tender of Silver Coin.

The bill to abolish the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was resumed, and Mr. JONES (Nevada) took the floor. When about half through with his speech the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The following are among the bills introduced and referred under the call of States:

By Mr. CAMPBELL, to increase the circulation of National bank notes, to relieve National banks from the tax on circulation, to liquidate the National debt, and to strengthen the public credit.

By Mr. O'BRIEN, to reorganize the navy. It provides that there shall be on the active list six Rear Admirals, eighteen Commodores, fifteen Captains and seventy-five Commanders, and that promotion in these grades shall cease until those numbers shall be reached.

By Mr. HAYMOND, to permit National banks to issue circulating notes equal in amount to one hundred per cent. of the current market value of the bonds deposited by them.

The Penian Prisoner.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may tend to obtain the early release of Edward O. M. Condon from his imprisonment in England. Passed.

The Tobacco Tax.

Mr. SAYLER presented a petition of tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati and Covington for a reduction of the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. Referred.

Mr. Blaine's Personal Explanation.

Mr. BLAINE then took the floor and proceeded to make a personal explanation in regard to newspaper charges connecting him with the Pacific Railroad Company, as follows:

MR. SPEAKER—With leave of the House so kindly granted I shall proceed to submit certain facts and correct certain errors personal to myself. The dates of the correspondence embraced in my statement will show that it was impossible for me to make it earlier. I will be as brief as circumstances will permit. For some months past a charge against me has been circulating in private, and was recently made public, designing to show that I had in some indirect manner received the large sum of $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, for what services or for what purpose has never been stated. The alleged proof of this serious accusation was based, according to the original story, upon the authority of E. H. Rollins, a banker of the Union Pacific Company, who, it is averred, had full knowledge that I got the money, and also upon the authority of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers of New York, through whom a draft for $64,000 was said to have been negotiated for my benefit, as they confidentially knew. Hearing of this charge some weeks in advance of its publication, I proceeded to ascertain as far as possible, principal witnesses, who were quoted as having such definite knowledge against me.

[Here follow letters of E. H. Rollins and Morton, Bliss & Co., published on the 12th inst.]

Some persons, on reading the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co., said that its denial seemed to be confined to any payment that had passed through their books, whereas they might have paid a draft in which I was interested and yet no entry of it made on their books. On this criticism being made to the firm, they at once addressed me the following letter:

Vindication No. 1.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington D. C.:

DEAR SIR: It has been suggested to us that our letter of the 6th inst. was not sufficiently inclusive or exclusive. In that letter we stated that no draft, note or cheque or evidence of value had ever passed through our books in which you were known or supposed to have any interest, direct or indirect. It may be proper for us to add that nothing has been paid by us in any form or at any time to any person or any corporation in which you were known, believed or supposed to have any interest whatever. We repeat, we deny.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

(Signed) MORTON, BLISS & Co.

The Charge in Another Form.

The two witnesses quoted for the original charge having thus effectually disposed of it, the charge itself reappeared in another form, to this effect, viz.: that a certain draft was negotiated at the house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in 1871 through Thomas A. Scott, then President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of $64,000, and that $700,000 of the bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company were pledged as collateral; that the Union Pacific Company paid the draft and took up the collateral; that the cash proceeds of it went to me, and that I had furnished or sold, or in some way conveyed or transferred to Thos. A. Scott those Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds, which had been used as collateral; that the bonds in reality had belonged to me or some friend or constituent of mine for whom I was acting. I endeavor to state the charge in its boldest form and in all its phases.

A Positive Denial.

I desire, here and now, to declare that all and every part of this story that connects my name with it is absolutely untrue, without one particle of foundation in fact and without a tittle of evidence to substantiate it. I never had any transaction of any kind with Thos. A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith road or bonds of any other railroad, or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely. I never had any business transaction whatever with the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any of its officers or agents or representatives, and never in any manner received from that company, directly or indirectly, any single dollar in money or stocks or bonds or any other form of value, and as to the particular transaction referred to, I never so much as heard of it until nearly two years after its alleged occurrence, when it was talked of at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation in 1872. But while my denial ought to be conclusive, I should greatly regret to be compelled to leave the matter there. I am fortunately able to sustain my own declaration by the most conclusive evidence that the case admits of, or that human testimony can supply. If any person or persons know the truth or falsity of these charges, it must be the officers of the Union Pacific Railway Company. I accordingly addressed a note to the President of that company, a gentleman who has been a director of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquaintance with its business transactions probably than any other man. The correspondence which I here submit will explain itself, and leaves nothing to be said. I will read the letters in their proper order. They need no comment.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: You have doubtless observed the scandal now in circulation in regard to my having been interested in certain bonds of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith road, alleged to have been purchased by your company in 1871. It is due to me, I think, that some statement in regard to that subject should be made by yourself, as the official head of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 13th inst., and in reply desire to say that I have this day written to Col. Thos. A. Scott, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the time of the transaction referred to, a letter, of which I send a copy herewith. On receipt of his reply I will enclose it to you.

Very respectfully,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: The press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained from Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to his benefit, and that the knowledge of these facts rests with the officers of the company and with yourself. These statements are injurious both to Mr. Blaine and to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. There were never any facts to warrant them, and I think that a statement to the public is due both from you and myself. I desire, as President of the company, to repel any such inference in the most emphatic manner, and would be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very respectfully,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., NEW YORK, April 22, 1876.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR: As I advised you some days ago, I wrote to Col. Thos. A. Scott, and beg leave to enclose you his reply. I desire further to say that I was a director of the company, and a member of the Executive Committee in 1871, and to add my testimony to that of Col. Scott's in verification of all that he has stated in the enclosed letter.

Very truly yours,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

Vindication No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter under date of New York, April 15, 1876, stating that the press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained from Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to his benefit; that there never were any facts to warrant the statements; that it is your desire as President of the company to repel any such inference in the most emphatic manner, and asking me to make a statement in regard to the matter. In reply I beg leave to say that much as I dislike the idea of entering into any of the controversies that are before the public in these days of scandal, from which but few men in public life seem to be exempt, I feel it my duty to say that the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were not purchased or received from Mr. Blaine, directly or indirectly, and that of the money paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company or of the avails of said bonds not one dollar went to Mr. Blaine, or for his benefit in any form. All statements to the effect that Mr. Blaine ever had any transaction with me, directly or indirectly, involving money or valuables of any kind, are absolutely without foundation in fact. I take pleasure in making this statement to you, and you may use it in any manner you deem best for the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] THOS. A. SCOTT.

And this closes the testimony I have wished to offer. Several newspapers, some of them doubtless from political motives, have urged that I should ask for a committee to investigate these charges. I might have done that and awaited the delay and slow progress that inevitably attends Congressional investigations. Three and a half years ago I moved a committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, and though every particle of proof in connection exculpation of myself was before a committee in thirty-six hours after its first meeting, I was compelled to wait for more than two months, indeed seventy full days, before I got a public report exonerating and vindicating me from the charges. If I had asked for a committee to investigate the pending matter I should have been compelled to wait a similar period before acting with the charges all the while hanging over me undenied and unanswered, and pending the proceedings of an investigation which I had myself asked, propriety would have forbidden my collecting and publishing the decisive proofs which I have now submitted. For these reasons I have deemed that the shortest and most expeditious mode of vindication would be one which I was bound to choose by every consideration of myself personally and of my official relations. I have not omitted the testimony of a material witness in the transaction on which the accusation against me is based, and unless I misapprehend the scope and force of the testimony it leaves no charge against me.

Motion to Have Question Courted.

In any and all events I am ready to submit the whole matter to the candid judgment of the House and country, and if the House thinks the matter should be further inquired into, I beg to express my entire readiness to give all the assistance in my power to make the investigation as thorough, as rigid and as impartial as possible. To give a seeming correction or modification to the story which I have disproved, the absurd rumor has lately appeared in certain newspapers that I was the owner of from $150,000 to $250,000 of Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bonds, which I received without consideration, and that it was from these bonds that Thos. A. Scott received his $700,000. The statement is gratuitously and utterly false. No responsible author appears anywhere for this unfounded story, but in dismissing it I desire to make the following explicit statement:

The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad.

More than twenty-three years ago, in the closing days of Mr. Filmore's administration, the Government granted to the State of Arkansas some public land within its own limits, to be applied to the construction of railroads in that State. The Legislature of Arkansas incorporated the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company the same year, and gave to the company a portion of the lands it had received from the General Government to aid in the construction of the road, about 5,000 acres to the mile, I think, but the company were unable to raise any money for the enterprise, though they made strenuous efforts, and when the war broke out in 1861, eight years after the State had given the lands to the company, not a mile of the road was built. Of course nothing was done during the war. After the war all grants of land previously made to the Southern States were renewed in gross in the session of 1865-6. The Little Rock & Fort Smith Company again received a grant from the State, and again tried to raise money to build the road. 1865-66-67 passed without their getting a dollar Finally, towards the close of 1868, a company of Boston gentlemen, representing considerable capital, undertook the construction. In raising the requisite means they placed bonds of the company on the New England market in the summer of 1869, offering them on terms which seemed very favorable to the purchaser, and offering them at a time when investments of this kind were fatally popular. In common with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country I bought some of these bonds, not a very large amount, paying for them at precisely the same rate that others paid, and don't believe that the Little Rock Company, which I know is controled by highly honorable men, ever parted with a bond to any person on other than the regular price fixed for their sale. The enterprise, though apparently very promising, proved unsuccessful, as so many similar projects about the same time. I lost a considerable sum of money, over $20,000, by my investment, and I presume New England made a net loss of $2,000,000 in completing that road for Arkansas, as she has lost over $100,000,000 by ventures west and south within the last twelve years. In addition to my investment in bonds, I united with others in raising some money for the company, when it met its first financial troubles. Proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Arkansas, to which I am a party of record, for the reimbursement of the money so advanced. All the bonds which I ever purchased I continued to hold, and when the company was reorganized in 1874 I exchanged them for stock and bonds in the new concern, which I still own. My whole connection with the road has been as open as day. If there had been anything to conceal about it I should never have touched it. Whenever complaint is duly made an investigance is advisable, and I do not know any better test to apply to the honor and fairness of a business transaction. As to

The Question of Propriety

involved in members of Congress holding an investment of this kind, it must be remembered that the lands were granted to the State of Arkansas, and not to the railroad company, and that the company derived its life franchise and statute wholly from the State, and to the State the company is amenable and answerable, and not in any sense to Congress. Since I purchased the bonds one act of Congress has passed in any way touching the subject, and that was merely to rectify a previous mistake in legislation. I take it when any security from Government bonds to town scrip is offered at public sale to any one who can pay for it, every American citizen is free to buy. If you exclude a representative from the investment on the ground that in some secondary or remote way the legislation of Congress affected or may affect the value of the article, then you exclude every man on this floor, not only from holding a Government bond or a share in a National bank, but also from owning a flock of sheep, or a field of hemp, or a tobacco plantation, or a cotton mill, or an iron furnace. For all these interests are vitally affected by tariff legislation on which we vote at every session, and of which an important measure is even now pending in Committee of the Whole. In the seven intervening years since Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds were placed on the market, a few investments that have not been more affected by the legislation of Congress. But this case does not require to be shielded by any such comparisons or citations, for I repeat that the Little Rock road derived all it had from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress. It was in the discretion of Congress to give or withhold from the State, but it was solely in the discretion of the State to give or withhold from the Little Rock Railroad Company. When the Little Rock road fell into the financial troubles of which I have spoken, there were certain interests connected with it that were under peculiarly pressing embarrassments, and that needed relief. There had been at different times very considerable talk about inducing the Atlantic & Pacific road, which on its southern branch was to be a connecting link east and west with the Little Rock & Ft. Smith, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, which would be a connecting line both north and south, a point of junction to aid the Little Rock & Ft. Smith enterprise, by taking some of its securities, a practice very common among connecting roads. To both these roads the completion of the Little Rock road was of very great importance. Accordingly, in the spring of 1871, when only one coupon had been passed by the Little Rock Company on one series of its bonds, and none passed on the other, and when there was a sanguine hope of getting the enterprise on its feet again, the Atlantic & Pacific Company took one hundred thousand dollars of its bonds and one hundred thousand dollars of its stock for the gross sum of $70,000, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, if I remember correctly, took half the amount at the same rate. This was done, not for the corporation itself, but for an interest largely engaged in the construction of the road. With the circumstances attending the negotiation with the Atlantic & Pacific Road I was entirely familiar, and with several of its officers I have long been well acquainted. I also knew of the negotiations with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, though I never to my knowledge saw any of its officers, and never had an interview with any of them on any subject. But in the case of both roads I desire to say that the bonds sold to them did not belong to me, nor did I have one dollar's pecuniary interest in the whole transaction with either company. The

Infamous Insinuation

made in certain quarters that I engaged to use my influence in Congress for the Atlantic & Pacific road, and also for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, in consideration of their purchasing these securities, hardly merits notice. The officers and directors of both companies, so far as I have known one and heard of the others, are high-toned, honorable gentlemen, and they would have justly spurned me from their presence had I been willing to submit an offer so dishonorable and mutually degrading. I had no pecuniary stake in the negotiation, and I should have lived infamy for infamy's sake had I bartered my personal and official honor in the transaction, and I am sure that every man connected with either company would repel the dishonoring suggestion as warmly as I do myself. The whole affair had no more connection with Congressional legislation than any one of the ten thousand similar transactions that are consummated in the business world. Of a like character with the insinuation just answered is that which in an irresponsible and anonymous way attempts to connect the ownership of Little Rock & Ft. Smith bonds with the legislation of last winter respecting the State Government of Arkansas. There are some accusations which it is difficult to repel with sufficient force, because of their mixture of absurdity, depravity and falsehood. I never heard this insipid slander until within a few days, and I venture to say there is not a responsible man in the country of the slightest sense who can discern the remotest connection between the two things that are alleged to have an intimate and infamous relation.

A Summary.

Let me now, Mr. Speaker, briefly summarize what I have presented.

First. That the story of my receiving $64,000, or any other sum of money, or other thing of value, from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, directly or indirectly, or in any form, is absolutely disproved by the most conclusive testimony.

Second. That no bond of mine was ever sold to the Atlantic & Pacific or to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Companies, and that not a single dollar of money from either of these companies ever went to my profit or benefit.

Third. That instead of receiving bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith road as a gratuity, I never had one except at the regular market price, and that instead of making a large fortune out of that company, I have incurred a severe pecuniary loss from my investment in its securities, which I still retain, and out of such affairs as this grows the popular gossip of large fortunes amassed in Congress.

I can hardly expect, Mr. Speaker, that any statement from me will stop the work of those who have so industriously circulated these calumnies for months past. The effort has been energetic and continuous to spread these stories in private circles.

Emmissaries of Slander

have visited the editorial rooms of leading Republican papers from Boston to Omaha, and whispered of revelations to come that were too terrible even to be spoken in loud tones, and at last the revelations have been made. I am now, Mr. speaker, in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in this hall. I have taken and have given blows. I have no doubt said many things in the heat of debate which I would now gladly recall. I have no doubt given votes which in fuller light I would gladly change, but I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in my presence, or which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscience and the Great Searcher of hearts.

Mr. Blaine's speech was delivered very impressively from written slips, and was listened to with eager attention by every member and person within the crowded hall. As he concluded there was a murmur of applause from both sides of the House, and one of a group of prominent Democratic members having temporary seats near the reporter, exclaimed, as he finished his assassination of innocence, "I believe it, every word of it," to which others replied, "and so do I."

The House then resumed consideration of the District tax bill, but without action adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1876.

Denial by Belknap.

General Belknap has written a letter to a friend, denying in positive terms that he has made any confession whatever concerning the charges against him relative to the Fort Sill post tradership.

Investigating Secretary Bristow.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department met to-day, for the investigation of the charges against Secretary Bristow in relation to the release of the bark Mary Merritt. Mr. Bristow appeared in his own behalf. Judge Cate appeared in his own behalf. Judge Cate, who introduced the resolution in the House, was called upon for the names of the parties who furnished him with the information. He gave H. H. Chittenden, E. E. Johnson, the same rule that others paid, and don't believe that the Little Rock Company, which I know is controled by highly honorable men, ever parted with a bond to any person on other than the regular price fixed for their sale. The enterprise, though apparently very promising, proved unsuccessful, as so many similar projects about the same time. I lost a considerable sum of money, over $20,000, by my investment, and I presume New England made a net loss of $2,000,000 in completing that road for Arkansas, as she has lost over $100,000,000 by ventures west and south within the last twelve years. In addition to my investment in bonds, I united with others in raising some money for the company, when it met its first financial troubles. Proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Arkansas, to which I am a party of record, for the reimbursement of the money so advanced. All the bonds which I ever purchased I continued to hold, and when the company was reorganized in 1874 I exchanged them for stock and bonds in the new concern, which I still own. My whole connection with the road has been as open as day. If there had been anything to conceal about it I should never have touched it. Whenever complaint is duly made an investigance is advisable, and I do not know any better test to apply to the honor and fairness of a business transaction. As to

The Question of Propriety

involved in members of Congress holding an investment of this kind, it must be remembered that the lands were granted to the State of Arkansas, and not to the railroad company, and that the company derived its life franchise and statute wholly from the State, and to the State the company is amenable and answerable, and not in any sense to Congress. Since I purchased the bonds one act of Congress has passed in any way touching the subject, and that was merely to rectify a previous mistake in legislation. I take it when any security from Government bonds to town scrip is offered at public sale to any one who can pay for it, every American citizen is free to buy. If you exclude a representative from the investment on the ground that in some secondary or remote way the legislation of Congress affected or may affect the value of the article, then you exclude every man on this floor, not only from holding a Government bond or a share in a National bank, but also from owning a flock of sheep, or a field of hemp, or a tobacco plantation, or a cotton mill, or an iron furnace. For all these interests are vitally affected by tariff legislation on which we vote at every session, and of which an important measure is even now pending in Committee of the Whole. In the seven intervening years since Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds were placed on the market, a few investments that have not been more affected by the legislation of Congress. But this case does not require to be shielded by any such comparisons or citations, for I repeat that the Little Rock road derived all it had from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress. It was in the discretion of Congress to give or withhold from the State, but it was solely in the discretion of the State to give or withhold from the Little Rock Railroad Company. When the Little Rock road

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S. A. CLARKE & CO., 115 Wood street.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Classification of Real Estate in Pittsburgh.

The House Still Worried Over the Boom Bill.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

Criminal Action Recommended Against the Guilty Parties.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in evening session at 8 o'clock. The entire session was taken up by the consideration of bills on first reading.

Notary Public.

Robert Potter, of Noblestown, Allegheny county, was appointed by the Governor as Notary Public.

HOUSE.

The House met in afternoon session at 3 o'clock. The following

Bills Passed Second Reading.

An act to prescribe the manner by which Courts of Quarter Sessions may divide townships into election districts.

An act to provide for transfering the awards of arbitrators.

An act repealing the supplementary act incorporating the borough of Kittanning.

An act to provide for appeals from the report of County Auditors.

A supplementary act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the State.

An act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in the Commonwealth.

An act providing a new law under which co-operative associations may be hereafter formed.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to devise a plan or plans for the government of cities of the Commonwealth.

Classification of Real Estate in Pittsburgh.

Mr. LONG called up Senate bill 270, relating to the classification of real estate in Pittsburgh for purposes of taxation, which passed second reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met in evening session at 7½ o'clock.

Thieving.

Mr. CHAPIN offered the following resolution, but objections having been made, it lays over one day:

WHEREAS, There is much complaint by members of the loss of papers, documents, file of bills and drinking cups from the coat rooms, mail matter from the postoffice and the thermometer from the hall;

AND WHEREAS, The appointment of the decease of members is scarcely read in the House before their desks are broken open and rifled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to employ a special detective to ferret out the crimes, in order that the offending parties may be brought to punishment.

Rooming Resolution.

Mr. YEAKEL offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, lays over one day:

WHEREAS, It is pretty clearly demonstrated that corrupt and improper means were used to influence members of this body to vote on Senate bill No. 21, entitled "An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by bona companies within this Commonwealth," said bill having been acted upon in this House on Tuesday, April 4, 1876;

AND WHEREAS, This bill has been the cause of delaying most important and urgent legislation by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and as an impression prevails that an effort will be made the coming fortnight to resurrect said bill, and thereby reopen the subject to the detriment of important legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all proceedings in relation to said bill be expunged from the journal of this House, and its re-introduction at the present session be prohibited.

Several bills passed the House on second reading, bills mostly of a local character, the most important of which was an act to define and suppress vagrancy.

Report on the Boom Bill Investigation.

The committee on the Boom bill made their report. The majority report is signed by all the members except Mr. Rayburn, of Philadelphia, and in substance is as follows: They submit testimony concerning Miller, of Philadelphia, without expressing any opinion whatever; that Gentner, of Philadelphia, and Knipe, of Berks, acted indiscreetly; Douglass, of Philadelphia, acted unbecoming a member of the House in allowing Petroff to use his name as one of the fifteen in the Embick-Beck arrangement for one thousand five hundred dollars; that Thornton approached members in such a way as to lead them to believe that they could get money for voting against the bill; that Lynott, of Luzerne, and Petroff, of Philadelphia, are both guilty of violating Article 29 of section 3 of the Constitution. They call attention to the testimony implicating Skinner, Journal Clerk of the House, Beck, Embick, Herdic, Ammerman, Andre and others, implicating them in the corrupt solicitation of members. They refer the matter to the House to take such action as it may see fit concerning those over whom it has control, and after such action by the House recommend that the report of the committee, together with a copy of the testimony, be referred to the Attorney General for such further action as to all parties as he shall see fit.

The minority report is signed by Mr. Rayburn, of Philadelphia, and only dissents from the report of the majority so far as it expresses an opinion as to the guilt of the parties mentioned, and claims that every person has a constitutional right to be brought face to face with his accuser and have the benefit of counsel before any opinion is expressed as to his guilt.

On motion the report was ordered to be printed, and together with the testimony be laid on the desk of members, after which the House adjourned.

The report is the theme of general conversation here to-night. All agree that the committee performed its duty honestly and fearlessly. K.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

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172 & 174 Wood Street.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., April 25, 1876.

Notice to Ice Dealers.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of May next inclusive, for furnishing the County Offices with ice during the current season, to be delivered daily in such quantities as the County Commissioners or their agent may direct. Bids to be made at stipulated rates per ton.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER

NEW SPRING STOCK.

LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scarlet and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers, Hall and Ceiling Decorations, Hall Papers, Centers, Medallions, Stattary Dados, Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders, In great variety.

All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BRO.

253 LIBERTY STREET,

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS, OXFORD AND JERSEY TIES, AND FINE CALF BOOTS.

MINERS NAILED SHOES, very low figures.

Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS, Goat, Morocco and Lasting.

BOTTOM PRICES. Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAURA JANE MATTHEWS (col.), of Sewickley, Pa., aged 16 years, left home Feb. 24, 1876, and has not been heard of since. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her parents.

c24 D. B. & C. MATTHEWS.

NOTICE—TO THE LADIES OF BOTH Cities.—That I have moved my MILLINERY, DRESS AND CLOAKMAKING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 34 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, to No. 362 Federal street, Allegheny, where I would be pleased to see all my former patrons.

c22 MISS M. GREINER.

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of MARY STONER, late of Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to

JAMES RALSTON,

c23 Union avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

Arrived—A choice lot of all kinds of Imported Singing Birds, Mocking Birds, German Canaries, Talking Parrots, Java Sparrows, Australian Love Birds, Fancy Pigeons and Chickens. Wanted—1,000 Common Pigeons. Call soon at 40 6th avenue, near Smithfield.

c21 CHAS. ESPICH.

NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the warrants drawn by the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny county will be paid at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SON, for the months of April, May and June.

By order of the Board.

c25 JAS. W. BELL, Sec'y.

THE NEWEST THING OUT.

FOULARD PERCALE SUITS

IN BLACK,

And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.

JUST OPENED BY

F. H. EATON & CO.

MACK'S INJECTORS!

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co.,

Guaranteed to Work Perfectly.

Now being used instead of Pumps on Locomotives.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

JUDGE PETTIS, of Crawford county, has been called upon, and consented to the use of his name as Republican candidate for Congress, in his District. If nominated, he will make a live, vigorous canvass, and if elected, will prove an able representative of Republican principles in the halls of Congress.

IT HAS been discovered that at least in one particular the proceedings of investigating committees were illegal,—in the demand for and retention of original records from the several departments. The law does not allow the originals to pass from under the control of heads of departments, but permits copies to be used as evidence. Postmaster General JEWELL has made a demand on the chairman of one committee for the records from his department, and is said to have been refused their return.

THE rapidity of transit across our continent is illustrated by the fact that the Emperor of Brazil spent Sunday in Salt Lake. But a week has elapsed since his arrival, yet he had inspected New York, and was nearly across the continent. And these rapid journeys are made so comfortably that no sense of weariness remains, after travel of thousands of miles. Our railroad facilities and their advantages will doubtless sufficiently impress themselves on the mind of the Emperor, to cause him to put forth earnest efforts to develop in this manner, the fertile regions of his own Empire.

THE Basque provinces of Spain, which embrace the Biscayan region, near the French border, are reasserting their old views of semi-independence, in a threat to secede, in the event of their political rights being in any degree curtailed. This is an old trouble with the Biscayans,—they never having rendered full allegiance to the Madrid Government. It is probable that the present attempt to curtail their rights is an outgrowth of their support, to the last, of the cause of DON CARLOS. It has never paid the Spanish Government, however, to attempt the coercion of the people of the Basque provinces.

COURT gossip, in England and Russia, points to an outburst of ill-feeling between those two countries as among the possibilities of the early future. The alleged mistreatment of the Czar's daughter, and the speech of DISRAELI over the title for the Queen, of Empress of India, are given as among the reasons for this. It is certain that the wife of the Duke of Edinburgh has returned home, and that Camden House has been closed, the Duke having been ordered to duty,—it is declared for three years,—in command of his fleet. Those who, in humble life imagine that royalty has no sorrows, have only to carefully observe current events to find they are greatly in error.

THE Centennial Exposition is meeting with the experience usual to all such enterprises. A vast quantity of material is steadily arriving, over three hundred car loads being gathered at the grounds at this time. This indicates that it will be well nigh impossible to have all ready at the opening, and that several days, possibly a fortnight after the opening must elapse before all is in readiness. This should not be taken as a disappointing feature, as it is not at all exceptional; on the contrary, we believe the Centennial will be nearer ready at the opening than any international exposition yet held; but there were many who imagined all would be perfectly ready the opening day. It is this idea that will be disappointed.

INVESTIGATION has reached its climax in PRENDER'S story that some one steadily speculated with, and loaned government funds, to a vast amount, all of which successive Secretaries refused to investigate. Of course, the story simply means that a fresh fool wisher notoriety, and is quite sure that he can better reach it through an investigating committee, than in any other way. The idea that Republicans would allow a Democrat to steadily steal, and then appoint him to a post office; and that successive Secretaries of the Treasury would allow a system of stealing to go unchecked, is rather too crazy to be worried over. Still, investigate it, by all means. Investigations, of late, are benefitting, rather than injuring the Republican party.

WE are occasionally reminded that only Republican papers agitate the school question; and that this aside, there is nothing in it. Our attention has been directed to the following, which appeared in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* in Ireland: "The undersigned has been sent by his superiors to Ireland in hopes of obtaining a few religiously inclined young men as candidates for the Society of the Christian Brothers, and especially for that branch thereof now zealously laboring to stem the torrent of vice and infidelity to which the children of Irish Catholics are daily exposed in the "godless school system" of the United States. For particulars address Brother FRANK, in care of Alderman HOGAN, Limerick, or RICHARD COFFEE'S, Great Globe Hotel, Dublin." If steady, persistent work on the part of the Catholic opposers of our school system means nothing, then all is well; and if bold detraction of our Government means the same, we can readily trust our opposers to represent us where our school system is involved.

MR. BLAINE'S answer to the slander against him in reference to those railroad bonds was given in Congress yesterday, and was a manly, eloquent and convincing refutation of the charge. He did well to wait, notwithstanding the clamor that was raised over his delay, until he could make a full, clear, and thorough explanation, supported by the documents. His reason for not calling for an investigating committee is as neat as it is true, and though just now particularly a home thrust to Democracy, seems to have been fully appreciated by the few fair-minded Democrats who have the honesty to admit the injustice of the delays resorted to by their committees to keep back the truth as long as it is possible. The explanation of Mr. BLAINE is a lengthy one, but this was rendered necessary in order that there might be given the fullest answer to the charge in all its multifarious forms. The sensation is thus completely squelched, and the industrious canard manufacturers, if they want to hook a scandal to Mr. BLAINE'S garments, will have to try again.

IT is stated that the Grand Trunk,—the great Canadian railway line, is the real cause of the new war between the railroad lines. For a long time, a poor, starveling road, it did not attract particular attention; as it stretched from Portland, Maine, along our eastern border, then managed by way of the lakes and Detroit, to open up relations with Chicago, until, having secured its right of way, it suddenly waked up, and laid steel rails, narrowed its gauge and generally put itself in first class condition, when it began to talk business to the New York Central, more particularly. VANDERBILT discovered that the Canadians had advantages as to the rates on cattle transportation, whereupon he "cut" those rates, only to find that the Canadians had made a long contract for the hog trade, the best of cattle transportation. So the war has fairly opened, with announced determination to "see the thing through." We find in this but another illustration of the law we advocate,—that of railroads taking care of their local trade, thus being independent, as regards through freight.

A TABLET of the WESLEY brothers, JOHN and CHARLES, has been unveiled in Westminster Abbey, Dean STANLEY delivering an address, and Wesleyan and Church clergymen fraternizing most cordially on the occasion. The WESLEYS were really members of the Established Church during their entire lives, and thus the erection of a tablet to their memory was not a markedly exceptional proceeding, particularly in view of the fact that Westminster Abbey is a place for memorializing the great names of England. These, in their way, were as much entitled to the distinction conferred on their memories as any others. The event is, however, particularly gratifying in view of the bitter feeling that grew of what was called the "graveyard war," resulting from the refusal of a clergyman to permit a Wesleyan minister to prefix "Rev." to his name, in a gravestone inscription. It passed through the civil and ecclesiastical courts, and eventually a decision was made in favor of the Wesleyan. The controversy, however, left considerable feeling, which, we judge, has been materially allayed by the unveiling of the tablet to the WESLEYS' memories.

THE New York *Tribune* is not often charged with indiscreetly showing favor to President GRANT. Yet, through its Washington correspondent, it has this to say of the committee which charged that President GRANT had been found guilty of an impeachable offense: "Mr. DAVENPORT'S examination was begun by the committee this afternoon in open session. Mr. CAULFIELD, the Chairman of the Committee, conducted the inquiry with very little show of courtesy to the witness, who seemed to have nothing to conceal, and not only the substance of many of his questions, but the manner in which they were put, was such as to be almost offensive. After answering a number of irrelevant questions in regard to his age, former occupation, places of residence, political preferences, and the like, Mr. DAVENPORT was allowed to begin a complete statement of the manner in which the money paid him through the Secret Service Bureau was used. He made little progress to-day before the hour for the committee's adjournment was reached, but he had sufficient time to explain the character of some of the frauds which he undertook to check in New York elections." It is evident that the *Tribune* values the charges so sensationally made at their true worth.

THE Committee of the House, investigating the DAVENPORT affair, begin to realize that in place of catching President GRANT they will escape luckily if they are not badly caught themselves. DAVENPORT attempted vainly to explain just what the frauds were, and who committed them, for which $30,000 were paid during the course of four or five years. This is just what the committee is anxious not to have brought out, and they have prevented it, thus far, by compelling Mr. DAVENPORT explain just what the law is, and how it provides for everything he has done. It requires a very lucid explanation to bring this within the comprehension of the committee, but they were eventually made to comprehend it. To-morrow the facts will be brought out, and, unless we are mistaken, we will have a revelation of Democratic rascality and fraud in the city of New York, such as will open the eyes of the people. This, it is true, is not just what the committee is hunting after, but where they throw out a drag net, they must not be astonished at the catch they make. Their first glance into their last haul led them to imagine they saw the President in the net large as life. If it happens to be the Democratic party, crusted over with the crimes they have imagined the President to be guilty of, and they have thus created an optical illusion, very much to their discomfort, they have themselves to blame. Let DAVENPORT tell his story uninterruptedly.

A GENERAL GRIEVANCE.

New York City has, it claims, the same grievance that our merchants and manufacturers complain of, and its Chamber of Commerce has applied to the Legislature of that State to appoint a Board of Railway Commissioners to collect information on the subject of freights and discriminations, and report to the next session of the Legislature. It is proposed, also, that it shall act as a Board of Arbitration between the company and freighters, reference being had to the fact that all the suggestions made by the Massachusetts Board had been favorably acted on by the companies in that State. It is claimed that over sixty-five million dollars are spent in railway freights in New York, and that this affords sufficient reason for the course proposed. Where private and public interests are so intimately related, there remains no other course than that of an arrangement to harmonize differences, if both parties would avoid almost constant warfare. The New Yorkers complain of discriminations, also, in that fourth-class freight is transported from Boston to Chicago for just one-half what is charged from New York to the same point. We do not assume to know what will be the outcome of the present discussion, but we incline to the opinion that the plan we recently submitted must be the ultimate remedy for the evils complained of.

This is, for trunk lines to develop the trade along their routes, affording such rates as will sufficiently pay the companies, and yet that will be low enough to encourage prosperity and business. There is not a great trunk line in this country that could not make this policy benefit them far more than the present policy of comparatively neglecting local business in favor of long routes. We do not suppose, for example, that any road from New York to Chicago, has less advantages than those that centre here. Yet we hold that all of them, if their main attention were directed to local trade, in the sense of accommodations, low rates, and development are either now prepared to or could soon be self-supporting from this source alone. The New York Central, under DEAN RICHMOND, achieved its greatest prosperity under this rule. The West Jersey and the Camden and Atlantic railroads of New Jersey were chiefly built through the pine barrens of that State, and were not self-supporting,—the latter becoming well nigh bankrupt. Both at last offered to carry lumber for building purposes free to settlers, and one offered a three years' pass to those who settled on its line, and built homes. The West Jersey soon became one of the most prosperous roads in the country, and the other is fairly prosperous now. This policy, which has been ignored of late, has never failed to succeed where tried. Could it be resumed, we believe it would bring prosperity to roads and business once more. We say this, not in the interest of any specialty, but as a general truth.

VALUATION VS. TAXATION.

The Board of Revision yesterday spent some time over a point which, with many, is supposed to have some influence on taxation—the valuation of city property. The county valuation, this year, is higher than that of the city, and accordingly it was proposed to equalize it by adding twenty-five per cent. on the city valuation. This was objected to, under the supposition that the addition meant so much to be added to the taxes. It was soon explained that this was not the case—that whatever the valuation, so long as a certain amount is raised for city purposes, there is little difference as to taxation. A low valuation produces a high millage, or *vice versa*. If an individual manages to get the property he owns in at a low valuation, he may make something, but out of the entire city the amount required must be produced. We mention this that we may the more strongly invite attention to another point. We hear much of the interest taken in valuations, as though the question of high or low taxes centred in it. Let us remind all concerned that this is a false scent. It is the expense of our city government, composed of salaries, interest on our debts, and the like, that governs the amount of taxation. These are what are rarely looked after, or controlled; hence we contract the bills, yearly, and afterward merely elbow each other to see who shall pay the most or least of the entire amount.

We at times despair having the people of this city understand the facts essential to their welfare. We have debts which we must stand up to, honorably and constantly. We have contracts, which must be carried out to the end. We have obligations, of one form or other, which must be squarely met. But it is within our province to control all this for the future, so that new contracts or obligations may not be entered into unless they shall be entirely for the welfare of the city. And one method of securing this result is to select representative men from all parts of the city, for Councils. If men of high standing in the community, and possessed of property were uniformly selected, we could fully rely that they would be careful to protect their own interests, and with them those of the people at large. We have some excellent gentlemen in Councils, but some of the best element in those bodies have been driven out by unreasoning and clamorous abuse. We need, among the people a more consistent conservatism than we have had, and a sharper looking after the real causes of outlay. It is absurd to attempt to avoid paying our debts, after we have contracted them. We submit these, as not mere generalities, or blind points. There are measures pending, even now, to throw the cost of our street improvements off from those who assumed them, on the city or taxpayers at large. This was plainly foreshadowed in the Council proceedings of yesterday; but we do not suppose it will command any special attention from the people. Once the arrangement is consummated, and the taxes come to be collected, we shall have a war on the subject. That is a year off, however.

THE SCHOLAR'S WORK.

"The Duties of Cultured Citizens."

The Hon. Wayne McVeagh, of Philadelphia, delivered a very eloquent address at a meeting of the Alumni Association of Yale College, in New York, on Friday, on the "Duties of Cultured Citizens," in which he said:

"I never despair of America; I believe she will not falter. As the lesson of integrity has been taught us, so also we need a nobler patriotism. We think too much of ourselves and not enough of our country. There is no better time to enforce this lesson than during the Centennial year. Men dead to patriotism cannot be alive to honor, nor care for culture. History will not judge us by the railroads we have built, the mountains we have tunneled, or the population of our cities; but will ask—and will be entitled to ask—what spirit beat in the hearts of her citizens? Were they noble and worthy of their birth-right? Were they clean-handed and high-hearted gentlemen? If we do not produce these results, America is a failure and will inevitably be recorded as such; and therefore I am glad that this year we have other things to show. It is something to be able to show a gigantic enterprise into which no suspicion of the joker has crept. The whole country is not so bad as we sometimes fear. The proof of man's capacity to govern himself is a great truth to exhibit; it is a step forward in the history of mankind. The battle of Gettysburg is worth showing. The fifth great war reached its culmination, and when these lines broke, the world saw that American civilization was saved. All men of culture must take heart and courage this year in the faith that we mean to stop the tide of evil and redeem the national life and the national honor. In the House of Commons Robert Lowe recently declared that in the remant of his life he hoped to see three things placed above the marts of merchandise, and where barter could not reach—the honor of a soldier, the virtue of woman, and the integrity of a statesman. We need to reach the last as we did the first two. The men of all parties should insist on one issue—the reform of the civil service. There is no hope of purity in public life until this contaminating influence is removed from it. We think we are a degenerate race, and look with envy upon our fathers. But I stood at Gettysburg on another day, and heard the battlefield dedicated by Everett with all the graces of rhetoric, and when scholarship and eloquence and culture were ended, a plain, awkward, Western man arose and in ten minutes spoke words which every thoughtful mind knew were the true words for Gettysburg, and which will last as long as the language in which they were uttered. Abraham Lincoln dedicated not only Gettysburg but the American people to the principle that "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, must not perish from the earth." That is the duty of the educated man in this Centennial year; and if it brings a wider culture, a nobler sense of honor, and a higher regard for the interests of the country, it will, in my judgment, be wholly in the spirit of Yale College."

THE CHURCH AND THEATRE.

The old Discussion Broken out in England.

The old war between the Church and theatre has broken out afresh in England. Cardinal Manning has taken emphatic ground against the drama in general, and strongly advised all his hearers on no account to set foot within the doors of any theatrical establishment. Such a sweeping condemnation of the stage by a Roman Catholic prelate is almost unprecedented and has created a marked sensation. Prominent actors have taken up the cudgels in behalf of their art, and Mr. Irving in particular, recently delivered a public address, in which he attacked the position of the Cardinal with great spirit. The following quotation shows that the celebrated representative of *Hamlet* has an apt way of putting things:

On the stage selfishness can only be shown to be gibbeted. Private and public generosity of life cannot be seen without being admired. The stage must not be homiletic or didactic; it must exhibit in its mirror the rough with the smooth, the dark with the light, the villainy and falseness into which humanity may be betrayed, as well as the truth and goodness which are naturally beloved and desired. If there be any who are for veiling from human sight all the developments of evil they, indeed, must turn from the theatre door and must desire to see the footlights put out. But they must also close Shakespeare, avoid Fielding, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, pronounce Kingsley immoral, and so far as I can understand, read only indeed, but parts of the Bible. It is not by hiding evil, but by showing it to us alongside of good, that human character is trained and perfected.

The Cardinal now has the floor.

A SIOUX INJURY ARTIST.

A Sioux Warrior's Pictured Diary.

Among the interesting relics brought back by gentlemen connected with Gen. Crook's recent expedition against hostile Indians, and found in the village of Crazy Horse after it was abandoned by the band, and previous to its destruction by Gen. Crook's soldiers, was a book full of curious drawings, which appear to be the military record, expressed in picture form, of some one of the young warriors belonging to the Indian band. We have seen the book, which contains many sketches, remarkable for bold delineation and truthfulness to nature, bearing in mind, of course, that the same is the work of an untutored Indian artist. The pictures represent attacks on American wagon-trains, parties traveling along the highway. In a few instances female figures occur. The victims are pictured as being scalped, shot with rifles and arrows, and stabbed with lances. In some of the pictures the parties attacked are Indians of other tribes, Crows and Pawnees being especially noticeable. Nearly all the scenes are painted in bright colors; the blue uniforms of the murdered soldiers and the red trappings of the Sioux braves are especially vivid. It is quite certain that every scene so pictured was an actual occurrence. The warrior to whom this book belonged has a very sanguinary record, if that is true. The book itself appears to have been an account-book that was stolen from some post trader. It bears date 1869.

Keble's "Christian Year."

The manuscript of Rev. John Keble's "Christian Year" has been found in London and will be offered for sale at an early day in the city. It contains the original casts of thirty-one of the well-know poems, the first form of the hymn for the fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, never yet printed, extra unpublished stanzas in the hymns for Easter Day, the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, the Mourning Hymn, together with four unpublished pieces and twenty-six poems which have been published in the miscellaneous collection of Keble's poems.

NEW BOOKS.

A FAMILY SECRET; a novel. By "Elsey Hay" (Fanny Andrews). Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street.

This is an American romance, written in a quiet, simple style that makes it pleasant reading, although there is nothing very absorbing either in plot or description in the book. It is a love story, in which the fortunes of a proud family, a dashing Colonel and a young lady of rare excellence are intermingled so as to give a pleasant variety from the opening chapter until the marriage, which ends the romance.

MEMOIRS OF ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., LL. D., for sixty-two years President of Union College, by C. Van Santvoord, D. D., with contribution and revision, by Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College. New York: Sheldon & Co.; Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co.

Dr. Nott was a remarkable man. As pulpit orator, theologian, writer, revivalist, College President and educator he was among the foremost men of his time. During his life his influence was far reaching, and now that he is dead he still speaks through the multitudes of the world's workers, who came under his personal influence and who were in no small degree molded by his influence and instructions. The "Memoir" is interesting because it tells the story of his life work and is a personal narrative. The work of editing has been well done. The volume contains many personal sketches of prominent men who were numbered among Dr. Nott's friends, and the sketches of men and things at that early day, giving us brief glimpses at the history of the times, make the volume valuable as well as entertaining.

MEMOIRS OF REV. CHARLES G. FINNEY. Written by himself. New York, A. S. Barnes & Co.; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

Just now any writing pertaining to the work of evangelists is especially attractive to the religious world. This volume, for this reason, comes at a time when it will be sure to receive a hearty welcome. It is the narrative of the labors of one of the greatest revivalists our land has ever seen. It is written with a simplicity and a frankness that adds immeasurably to its beauty as an autobiography. The work, the aspirations, the earnestness, the character of the man, are better portrayed in this volume (and yet all without egotism) than could have been done by the most ardent friend. The writer tells the story just as he did his work,—with an eye single not to self-advancement, but the advancement of the cause to which he has given his life.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF GREECE, from the earliest period to the death of Alexander the Great, with a sketch of the subsequent history to the present time. By George W. COX, M. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

The author of this book enjoys an enviable fame as a historian, which is well deserved. He displays the power of concentration, the perspicuity of method, and the calm judgment of the true historian—one who tells the story as it is, and does not pervert facts to suit his preconceived fancies. The volume before us is a very valuable contribution to the historical literature of the age. The story of Greece is one that will always be full of fascination, but it becomes doubly so when, as in this case, there is added to it the charm of finished composition.

WHY WE LAUGH, by S. S. COX. New York: Harper & Bros. Pittsburgh: R. Davis & Co.

The author has succeeded in making a very readable book from the dissertations on humor, and wicked in between anecdotes, of which the volume is made up. All the various types of humor are discussed, and illustrated by anecdotes—some of which are really humorous, and others merely so in name, not in fact. The richest chapters in the book are those which relate to Congressional and Legislative humor. The book is in fact a joker's budget full of the jokes that are strung along a thread of philosophizing of just sufficient strength to hold them together.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY "SYSTEM" OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA EXPOSED; by Thomas F. Meagher.

This is a volume of nearly three hundred pages, in which the author adduces many illustrations to show that Commercial Agencies do not fulfill any wise purpose. He regards the whole system as a curse rather than a benefit. The whole "system" is treated in detail, but while the author undoubtedly makes some good points against the system, he yet writes with such looseness and evident prejudice as to very materially detract from the value of the book.

THE SELECT WORKS OF TERTULLIAN. Edited for Schools and Colleges. By F. A. March, LL.D., with an introduction by Lyman Coleman, D.D., Professor of Latin in Lafayette College, New York. Harper & Bros.

This is Vol. III. of the Douglass series of Christian Greek and Latin writers for use in schools. The series finds much favor with scholars, and is deserving of the marked commendation it has received.

NOTES EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL on the general epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude, by Albert Barnes; revised edition; New York, Harper & Bro.; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

The fame of Barnes's Notes, is widespread, —wherever biblical truth is sought. The present volume is gotten up uniform with all its predecessors, and those who have the others will want this revised edition.

THE LUCKY DISAPPOINTMENT. By Florence Marryatt; Boston: Loring, publisher. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This is a shallow story—the lightest of light sentimentalism, giving the story of a young girl, who, after an absence of six years from her lover, sailed from England for Cape Town, and upon finding him there discovered that his affections belonged to another. It is a silly story.

SEA AND SHORE. A sequel to "Miriam's Memoirs." By Mrs. C. A. Warfield. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Bro.; Pittsburgh, J. R. Weldin & Co.

Among the flashy novellettes of the day this volume is deserving a good place. It is a story of Southern life.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. Edited by Dr. Isaac Hayes, M. D., is a standard authority in the department to which it is devoted. The April number comes to us from J. R. Weldin & Co., and is an unusually interesting number.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. R. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
L. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
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JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
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Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
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OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d8S
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B. F. KENNEDY,
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$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway N.Y. d58-1m-TTS&S

FATE.

The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare,
The spray of the tempest is white in air,
The winds are out with the waves at play—
And I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

The trail is narrow, the wood is dim,
The panther clings to the arching limb;
And the lion's whelps are abroad at play—
And I shall not join the chase to-day.

But the ship sailed safely over the sea,
And the hunters came from the chase in glee;
And the town that was built upon a rock
Was swallowed up in the earthquake shock.
—*Bret Harte.*

WIELDING THE SPRUCES.

How College Oarsmen are Selected in England.

It is said that at the present day nine out of ten young men who go up to Cambridge or Oxford, would rather be stroke-oar of their college crew than Senior Wrangler. That being the general feeling, it is natural that places in the college crews in each University should be sought for with great eagerness. The boys who have done best at the oar at Eton and Harrow are marked men for such muscular preferment. The colleges race each other frequently, in addition to the set contests for championship of the university, and all take care to train their men on one system, so that in the anxious trial of aspirants to the university crew, there shall be no rejection on account of radical differences in style or stroke. After Harrow and Eton have selected their boys, and these boys have been winnowed out in the college races, there remains a choice pick of veteran oarsmen, among whom the University Captain moves with awful and discriminating eye. Many an undergraduate, whom his friends and relatives firmly believe to have nobly resisted an offer to pull in the university eight, has merely been asked to fill a seat, for a spin on the river, and, having been found wanting, has waited in vain for another summons. With elaborate preparation such as this, it is not surprising that Oxford and Cambridge should send fine crews to London every year.

REMOVALS.
NOTICE.
JOHN STERRITT & SON
Have removed their Real Estate Agency from No. 40 North Diamond, to.
NO. 43 NORTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.

REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.
ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.
Broom Manufacturers and
PAPER DEALERS
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Be tween Wood and Market Sts.
In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our
Ready-Made Clothing Departments
Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the
Merchant Tailoring Department
We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.
With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.
CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,
Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth avenue.

PORK PACKERS.
J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard.
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

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SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

HOTELS.
SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1875. d65

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep & Grate Setting
HAS REMOVE TO
25 STRAWBERRY ALLEY,
Two doors above Smithfield street. All orders will receive prompt attention. c90

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
Special Good Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At 75c, good quality Black Dress Silk.
At $1, extra good value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.12½, $1.20, $1.25 and $1.37½, extra fine and heavy Black Silks.
At $1.50, real Hand-spun Black Silks.
At $1.62½ to $4.50, Black Dress Silks, worth one-third more.
Choice line of newest street shades at a little less than usual prices
New Checked and Striped Fancy and Mourning Silks.
New light tints for evening wear.
At 18¾c, new styles in Japanese Silks.
At 25 to 75c, special good value in Japanese Silks.
At 50 and 75c, new Striped Silks.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.00.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges, a bargain.
At 50 and 62½c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85, 90c and $1, superior value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1.12½ to $2.50, fine all-wool and Silk warp Cashmeres; this line of goods will be found extra good value.
At 18¾c to $1, best possible value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs. The large sales we have had in these goods within the past month attest the fact of their being superior value for the money.
A very attractive stock of new Colored and Fancy Dress Goods for Spring.
At 10 and 12½c, extra wide and heavy Wash Poplins.
At 12½c, new styles in Striped Alpacas.
At 12½c, latest novelties in Spring Plaids.
At 15 and 18¾c, worth 31 and 37½c, new styles Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c, handsome patterns in Lucknow Suitings.
At 18¾, 20 and 25c, plain and Brocaded Alpacas, special bargains.
At 31 and 35c, new and beautiful styles Plaid Deleges.
At 37½c, all-wool Centennial Suitings.
At 35, 40 and 45c, new Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, new Silk Pongee Mohairs.
At 50c, beautiful variety new styles Dress Goods.
At 75c, plain and plaid Dress Goods, worth $1 to $1.25.
BARGAINS ON EVERY COUNTER.
NOTICE—In deference to the best our customers will kindly assist i

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
1,500 Pieces New Spring Dress Goods
In magnificent new styles and designs, comprising all prices, from 12½c to one dollar per yard. Altogether the handsomest and most complete opening of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends.
Black and Colored Silks.
A stock of these goods unsurpassed in variety in this market, and we guarantee them to be unequaled in price, and were bought at a large auction sale in New York last week.
2,000 PIECES
Of New and Handsome styles of PRINTS. No imperfect or damaged goods among these, but all new and fresh, and as low in prices as imperfect goods and bad styles are sold anywhere.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
We offer four of the best known makes of yard wide BLEACHED MUSLINS at 6¼c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c. This is the best value that has ever been shown in bleached goods in the entire history of the dry goods trade.
BARGAINS
In Gloves and Hosiery,
In Laces and Ties,
In Collars and Cuffs,
In Towels and Napkins,
In Table Linens,
And Damasks.
Suits! Suits!
500 NEW SUITS and OVERDRESSES. These we will open on THURSDAY, April 20th, and invite the special attention of Ladies to them.
NEW GOODS DAILY.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
STONE CHINA.
Would call special attention to the new shape of Stone China just received; it is much stronger than that usually sold, a very pretty shape, thin, and in appearance like China, sells at the same price as common Stone China. Warranted free from crazing. Have exclusive sale of it in this city.
CHINA
China, the cheapest article for table use now in the market. Its first cost but little more than Stone China, looks better and wears more than twice as long. Many articles of China are sold at the same price as Stone China.
101 piece Dinner Set, best quality, only $30.
GLASS
All the latest novelties. All kinds of Table Glassware,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GEO. H. GARBER,
100 WOOD ST.
FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.
d3-TTHS

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE,
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
b45
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. s&p:p87

LEATHER! LEATHER!—THE LARGEST assortment in the city of the best tanages of SOLE LEATHER, the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS just received. Also a full line of domestic stock on hand and offered at low prices for cash by
SIEBERT & BERG,
d58-TTHS 406 Penn street,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLIS
SATURDAY,
POPULAR
WILLIAM
FEDERAL STREET,
Ladies' new Spring Cashmere Sacques.
Misses' new Spring Cashmere Sacques.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Black and Colored Overdresses of our own manufacture, handsomely trimmed and made in latest Paris

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAKER, Cashier.

Deposits received and Special rates, interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 25, 1876.

Monday opened with the usual settlements from Saturday's business, and with a fair counter business, but this aside, with nothing particularly different, as regards the general situation from what we have had for several days past. The financial market is quiet. The line of deposits has shrunk some within the past few days, and the discount demand is hardly up to the standard of a short time since. This aside, and the market is entirely stationary. This is not regarded as at all significant, either of good or ill. It is one of those interregnums between activity and dullness that occur now and then, but which may be followed by dullness or activity as outside influences may determine. We see nothing to change our opinion that activity will shortly succeed.

The demand for silver yesterday fell off considerably, owing, no doubt, to the slow and unsatisfactory way it is paid out. Business men are tired of having to wait hours before they can get a few dollars exchanged. Banks should prepare themselves with silver and commence paying it out over their counters, and in this way help start it afloat.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, made his great speech on the silver question yesterday. The bill before the Senate for coining silver dollars and increasing their legal tender value is understood to go but a short way toward meeting the views of the Senator from Nevada. Heretofore he has appeared as the champion of the gold currency, and his first and only speech in the Senate on that subject brought him a sudden fame. It is understood that Senator Jones is now in favor of a double standard, making silver a full legal tender with gold, of course increasing the weight of the silver coins to make their value correspond with that of gold coins. The bill before the Senate is simply an advertising wedge for an attempt to secure the double standard and, however it may be disguised now, there will be no concealment after it has passed. It is generally believed that the bill will pass the Senate, and no doubt will meet with the instant concurrence of the House. We always said the Senator watched the interest of Mr. Jones more than he did the country at large, and we are now more firmly convinced than ever that his hard money talk, in the Senate and out of it, is for self.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	122¼
" 1865, new	113¼	5-20's 1865	
" 1865, all called	—	Currency 6's	126¾
" 1865	113¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1868	113¾	10-40's-coupons	118¾
6-30's 1867	121¾		

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Cen	112¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	19¾	Union Pacific	64
N. Y. Central	97¾	Ohio & Wabash	9
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	138
St. Paul	37¾	Adams Express	108
Do. Pref'd	67¾	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	55¾	U. S. Express	68
Do. Centred	51¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	83¾
New York Cen.	93¾	Quicksilver	16¾
Do. Pref.	98¾	Fort Wayne	101¾
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	16
Clev. & Pitts	93	Panama	126½
Pacific Mail	20	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union	85¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Read. (S)	44¾	Cen. Trans (B)	47
Reading (S)	44¾	Empire Do (A)	32
U. Cos. of A. J. (A)	137	L. N. V. R. R.	110¼
Penn. (S)	12	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	65¼
Lehigh Valley (B)	60¾	North Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, April 24, 1876.

Money 2@3. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $327,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $95,000. The clearings were $77,000,000. Sterling was steady at 4.87@ 4.87½. Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1@2. Loans were also made at 2@3 flat and for carrying. Governments were strong and ½ to ¾ higher. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were irregular, with the Pacific Mail strong, Western Union firm, and railroad coal stocks weak and decidedly lower. There was no particular reason given for the heavy decline in the coal roads beyond the continued sales of long stock growing out of the dullness in trade. Granger stocks were heavy and lower.

The entire amount of Treasury new 4 per cents awarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co. at 102.78 7-16 for account of Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Belmont & Co., and themselves.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 133 000 shares, of which 22,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 5,000 New York common, 11,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Michigan Central, and 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

*Government*s.—United States coupons of 1881, 122; do of '64, new, 119¼; do of '65, 119¾; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 43; do new, 40½; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; Missouri sixes, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 63¾; Quicksilver, 16; do preferred, 32¾; Pacific Mail, 20; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86¾; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 68; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 136½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 87¾; Panama, 27; Union Pacific, 63¾; Lake Shore, 55¾; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; Northwestern, 94¾; do preferred, 89¾; do preferred, 58¾; C. C. C. & I., 5; New Jersey Central, 95½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 67¾; Toledo & Wabash, 9¾; do preferred, 16¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 10¾; preferred, 16; Chicago & Alton, 97; preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17; Missouri Pacific, 14¼; 2's preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 17; Hannibal & St. Jos., 16; Central Pacific, 107¼; Union, 103½; Grant, 99; Sinking Fund, 97¾.

LONDON, April 24.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £70,000. Consols, 95 7-16; 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central 94¾; Erie, 14¾; preferred, 32.

PARIS, April 24.—Rentes, 66f 75c.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—United States new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

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Stock Braid (48) —
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Toy Brooms ... 1,00@1,50

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Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
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1½	12	5½	60
2	18	6	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	9	1 14
4	42	12	1 38
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent, as to quality and quantity.

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BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c $ lb in lots, and 32c in a jobbing way.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 $ thousand
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Tuy Painted	12 50 do

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2 lb Blackberries	$2 00	2 lb Bartlett Pears	$2 00
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Common Peach	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple	2 00
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2 lb Gooseberries	1 50	2 lb Raspberries	2 75
2 lb Green Gages	2 00	2 lb Strawberries	2 00
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2 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Winslows Corn	2 25
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COOPERAGE—Tennessee, old, 43; do new, 40½; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; Missouri sixes, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 63¾; Quicksilver, 16; do preferred, 32¾; Pacific Mail, 20; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86¾; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 68; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 136½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 87¾; Panama, 27; Union Pacific, 63¾; Lake Shore, 55¾; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; Northwestern, 94¾; do preferred, 89¾; do preferred, 58¾; C. C. C. & I., 5; New Jersey Central, 95½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 67¾; Toledo & Wabash, 9¾; do preferred, 16¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 10¾; preferred, 16; Chicago & Alton, 97; preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17; Missouri Pacific, 14¼; 2's preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 17; Hannibal & St. Jos., 16; Central Pacific, 107¼; Union, 103½; Grant, 99; Sinking Fund, 97¾.

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FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; panicky; No. 2 spring, Chicago ⅞@1,01⅛ spot; sales at $1,01⅜@1,03¼ seller May; closed at $1,02¼ seller May; $1,02¾ seller June; No. 3 90@90¾c; rejected $1@82c. Corn dull, weak and lower; No. 2 mixed fresh 46¾c spot; 46¼c seller June. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 32c spot; 32¼c seller May. Rye quiet at 66c. Barley quiet; 60c spot; 58¼c bid seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $21,70@21,72½ spot; $22,92½ bid seller June; $22,25 seller July. Lard quiet; $13,25@13,27½ spot; $13,40@13,45 seller June; $13,55@13,57½ seller July. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,07.

On Call Board grain was unchanged, but rather firmer. Pork $21,90 June; $22,10 July. Lard firmer; $13,27½@13,30 May; $13,42½@13,45 June.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,10@4,50; common to good $4,90@5,25; good to choice $5,00@5,75; white wheat extra $5,75@7,75; extra Ohio $4,90@5,25; St. Louis $5,25@8. Corn meal quiet at $2,90@3,25. Rye flour quiet at $4,75 @5,25. Wheat heavy; receipts 74,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,20@1,22; No 2 Milwaukee $1,23 @1,24; No. 1 spring $1,30@1,33; No. 2 $1,19@ 1,21. Rye dull; State 82@84c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn lower; receipts 74,000 bush; ungraded 67c; mixed unmerchantable 57c. Oats firm and dull; western mixed and State 42@44c. Hay quiet at 75@80c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7½@8¼c; refined firm. Molasses and rice firm. Petroleum dull; crude 8c; refined 13¾@13¾c; cases and naphtha unsettled and nominal. Rosin firm at $1,40@1,45. Turpentine quiet at 37@37½c. Eggs firm; western 16 @17½c. Pork dull at $22,25. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet; long clear 12¼c; city 12½c. Lard dull at 12,67½@13,70. Butter steady; new Jersey, new State 28@33c. Cheese firm at 8@12c. Whisky quiet at $1,12.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Flour firm. Wheat and quiet; western superfine $3,50@4,50; extra $4,75 @5,75; family $5,75@7,50. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Pennsylvania $1,50@1,52; Pennsylvania red $1,36@1,38. Corn active and unsettled; western mixed 66¾c. Oats steady; western white 46@48c; Pennsylvania do 44@46c. Rye firm and demand good; 88@89c. Hay firm and demand good; Maryland and Pennsylvania $21@28. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $23. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 12c, loose. Bacon: shoulders 9¾@ 10c; clear rib 13@13½c. Hams 15@16c. Lard quiet and weak; refined 14¾@14½c. Butter quiet and steady; western prime to choice 23@25c; do fair to good 20@22c. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 8¾@7¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 14½@15½c; jobbing 16@19½c. Whisky nominally $1,12

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Sugar in good demand and firmer; fully fair 8¾@8¾c. Molasses firm and in good demand; prime fermenting 43@ 45c; prime strictly prime 50@52c; choice 55@57c. Flour quiet; superfine $4,62½@4; double $4,25@ 4,50; treble $4,62½@5; choice and family $5@ 5,75. Corn meal dull at $2,40. Corn firm; 62@ 65c. Oats quiet at 41@46c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay in good supply; prime $18@20. Pork dull at $23. Dry salt meats quiet at 8¾, 9, 12¾@13c. Bacon dull; quoted: 9¾, 12¾@13½c. Lard quiet; refined tierces 13½c; kegs 14c. Hams dull; sugar cured large 13½c; medium 13¾@14c; small 14½c. Rice active; common to choice Louisiana 4¾@6¾c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 16½@19c. Whisky quiet; $1,11@1,12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Clover seed: 16@ 17c. Flour firm; extra $4,25@4,50. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1,51; amber $1,51¾@1,52; white $1,50. Corn steady; yellow 62@63c; mixed 43@ 44c. Oats steady; white 46@51c; mixed 43@ 45c. Whisky quiet at $1,12. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 30c; fancy 28@ 30c. Cheese firm at 12¾@14c. Eggs quiet and steady at 17@17½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Cotton weak at 12¼c. Flour firm at $3,10@6. Corn dull; sales at 50@51c. Wheat quiet; $1,20@1,24. Oats dull at 37@38c. Barley and Rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet and steady at $22@22,50 outside asked. Lard firm; steam held at 13¼c; kettle 13¾@13¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12¼c. Bacon dull at 9¾, 13¾@13c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,07.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, April 23.—Refined petroleum 27f.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Cotton easier at 7⅞@ 7¾d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; 5,000 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 6d@9s 10d; low mixed 9s 2d; red western spring 8s 8d@8s 10d. Lard 59s. Cheese 62s. Refined petroleum 11¾@12½; spirits 9½d.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Cotton steady at 12¾c. Flour firm; extra $3,50@4; fancy $4@4,50. Wheat firm at $1,20@1,40. Corn active at 46@48c. Oats dull at 39@42c. Rye steady at 72c. Pork $22,50. Bulk meats 8¾, 12¾@13c; sides at 9, 12¾, 12¾@13¾c. Lard dull at 14¼@15c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 24.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 white Wabash $1,24; No. 1 white Michigan $1,27½; No. 2 $1,16; extra white Michigan $1,24½; amber held at $1,28, $1,27 bid. Corn firm; high mixed 51½c; no grade 49c; No. 2 mixed 50½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 28½c; white Michigan 33½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour firm. Wheat quiet at $1,40. Oats steady at 34c. Corn quiet at 45½@46¼c. Rye and Barley: no sales. Pork dull at $22,75. Bacon firm at 9, 12¾@13c. Lard dull at 13c. Bulk meats steady at 8, 11¾@11¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; 12¼@12¾c; sales of 400 bales; shipments 1,100 bales; receipts 750 bales. Flour firm; $4,00@4,50 for superfine; $4,60@5,50 for fancy. Corn steady at 55@ 57c. Oats dull at 41@42c. Hay quiet at 14@15c. Bacon steady at 8¾, 12¾@13¼c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 24.—Flour steady; western superfine $4,00@4,50; common to extra $4,60@5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5,00 @5,25; Illinois $5,25@5,50; St. Louis $5,50@5,00. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Flour firm. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,12; hard $1,23; No. 1, $1,19; No. 2 spring, $1,09. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 33¼c. Rye nominally lower; No. 1 70¾@ 71¾c. Barley steady; spring 87c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Petroleum quiet; 8, W. 110 test 10¾c; P. W. 150 test, 11¾c for car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 24.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1,40. Corn unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2 Canada held at 90c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Beeves: receipts 1 300 head, making 9,100 for the week, against 7,730 last week; market quiet at about Friday's prices; a decline for the week of 1@1½c per cwt.; car loads 7@ 8c; cattle 3½@4¼c; coarse native oxen same figures; others 3@3½c; Texans 3@3½c. Kansas 3@3½c; a car load extra at 12c. Sheep; arrivals 4,740 head, making 19 490 for the week, against 18,620 same week last week; market active and firm; 1@1½c higher for common to choice unshorn; 4¼@5c for ordinary to good shipped clipped; 5@5¾c for 100 to 122 pounds, 7¼@8¼c. Swine: receipts 4,000, making 20,200 for the week, against 22,210 last week; none on sale.

CHICAGO, April 24.—

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the carelessness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or rising barometer, northerly winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather, and possibly fog.

Fatal Accident.

The body of John B. Eller, a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was brought to the city last evening and taken to Meyer's undertaking establishment, on Penn avenue. He was killed near 5 o'clock, P. M. at Hawkin's station, about 10 miles from the city, while engaged in his duties. The Coroner was notified and a jury viewed the body, after which the remains were sent to his residence in Altoona. The inquest will be held to-day.

Amusements To-Night.

Pittsburgh Opera House—E. A. Sothern as *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin."

Library Hall—An excellent amateur company in a dramatization of "Old Fort Duquesne" for the benefit of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P.

Academy of Music—An "Old Folk's Concert," with a chorus of seventy voices, under the direction of Prof. W. B. Slack.

Trimble's Varieties—A fine olio entertainment, embracing many well known specialists.

THE LATE W. H. BYRAM.

Resolutions of Condolence by the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church.

The Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, at a meeting called to take action with reference to the death of Captain William H. Byram, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God our friend and faithful associate, Wm. H. Byram, Senior Warden of this parish, has been called suddenly from his place in the Church below to the rest of the people of God; therefore

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the decree of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely lament the loss which has come so unexpectedly to the church and the friends of the deceased. Devoted to the principles of the church, no one was more thoughtful for her welfare, more constant at her services, more anxious for her success. He rests, we are sure, in the bleasedness which she promises to her faithful children. "His works do follow him."

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family, in this hour of sorrow, our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Vestry, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and to the church and city papers for publication.

[Signed.] GEORGE GORMLEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Andrew Watson.

The mortality records this morning announce the death of Andrew Watson, one of our widely known and prominent business men. Mr. Watson has for several years been suffering from an asthmatic affection, and on account of this affliction was compelled to retire from business about one year ago. Although greatly enfeebled by his disease it was not expected by his many friends that his useful life was so soon to end, and the announcement of his death will bring surprise and sorrow to a wide circle of acquaintances. Mr. Watson was a native of Scotland, and came to this country in 1828. He stopped in Baltimore where he learned the trade of a machinist. He came to Pittsburgh in 1832, and by constant study and close application to his chosen profession he attained the front rank of our practical mechanics. For several years he followed the river as an engineer, and bore the reputation of a most careful and competent officer on every steamer on which he was employed. When the Government passed the law regulating the steam and management of our river vessels, deceased received the appointment of Boiler Inspector at this port, and faithfully discharged the duties of the office for seven or eight years. In the year 1838 he in company with Mr. Robert Munroe engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers, and established one of our most successful business firms.

THAT ENGINE TEST.

City Authorities to Conduct It.

The sub-Water Committee of Allegheny, to which was referred the matter of the completion of the arrangements for testing the Lowry engine, at the Allegheny water works, met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lindsay presiding. A communication from Mr. Hemphill appointing Mr. Reuben Miller as one of the judges of the test was received. Also a communication from Mr. Lowry, appointing Mr. Nuttall, Jr., on condition that Mr. J. Nuttall is given charge of the engine during the test. He would only enter into the contest with that understanding. Mr. Parkhill objected to this, as he thought Superintendent Richmond and Engineer McClelland should remain in charge of the engine. Mr. Lowry being pressed, was asked if he would not withdraw the condition made in his communication, and he replied that he would not. After some further discussion it was agreed to refer the matter back to the gentlemen for additional instructions. Mr. Patterson thought it would have been better if the committee had never entered into this matter. As it was they would be best for the three entirely disinterested men to take charge of it. It was finally agreed on motion of Mr. Drum to recommend to the committee that the three judges be appointed and the test conducted by the city, allowing neither Mr. Lowry or Mr. Hemphill to have anything to do with it.

WATER WORKS MONEY.

The Water Committee Pronounces for the Loan.

After the adjournment of Councils yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Water Committee was held to discuss the request already made to the Legislature for the enactment of a law authorizing a loan of $350,000 to complete the water works. The reports of the Mechanical and Civil Engineers, as published some time ago in the GAZETTE, and which have since been printed, were distributed among the members. They show that if $306,352.87 more is expended, water can be pumped into the Hiland avenue reservoir. The interest annually paid now on the amount that has already been expended on the new water works amounts to $249,759, on which there will be no return whatever if the work is stopped for want of $350,000. In view of these facts and the jeopardy that is entailed upon the city by the old engines being in a precarious condition, the committee were unanimously of the opinion that the Legislature should give the city power to borrow about $350,000, and resolutions to that effect were passed. They then with the admonition "That we now leave in your (the Legislators') hands the responsibility of granting or refusing the extra loan, a matter of very grave importance to the citizens and taxpayers of this city." The chairman was instructed to forward them to Harrisburg forthwith and impress on the minds of the members the importance of the question.

RECKLESS SHOOTING.

Detective Hiller, of Allegheny, Discharged for Wounding a Prisoner.

About a month ago an information was made before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, charging a man named Smith Elkins with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued but Elkins succeeded in eluding arrest until about a week ago, when he was caught in the Allegheny Cemetery. He broke away from the officers and being very fleet of foot succeeded in making his escape. About noon yesterday Detective Gottlieb Miller was informed that Elkins was at the depot on Federal street, and he and Detective Scott went down and arrested him. As they were walking up Federal street, near Park Way, Elkins suddenly turned and ran down the street, closely followed by the officers. When on Stockton avenue Detective Miller fired his revolver at the fleeing man. The ball hit him and lodged in his left thigh. He was then recaptured and taken to the Mayor's office. Dr. Cole was summoned, and found that the hurt was only a flesh wound. He extracted the ball, and Elkins was removed to his home. At four o'clock the Mayor summoned before him Officer Miller and all the witnesses of the affair. He had a hearing in regard to the shooting, after which he dismissed the officer from the force. In doing so he stated that officers must only use their revolvers in extreme cases. When this occurred the street was full of people, and there was danger of hurting other persons. He was sorry to lose Miller, as he was one of his best officers, and had always done his duty faithfully, but he could not let this matter pass unnoticed.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

Lecture.

Rev. Nevin Woodside, of Brooklyn, New York, will deliver a lecture at the First E. P. Church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, April 25th, 1876. Subject:—"Characteristics of the Scotch Irish Peasantry." Admission fifty cents.

Best Lump Coal
delivered for 7½ cents, by
SAML. C. GRIER & Co.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

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Are Receiving Daily All the Latest Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so large a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine. 131 Wood street.

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W. J. Frances, "the Grocer," has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Three New Fire Commissioners Created.

Dom Pedro Invited to Come—Local Centennial Celebration—Extension of Time on City Liens The Baxter Warmly Discussed—It is Neither Endorsed nor Approved—Regular Routine Business.

There were eleven candidates for the three vacancies in the Fire Commission which Councils filled yesterday afternoon. Button-holes in which bouquets were wont to placidly repose and diffuse their fragrance beneath Councilmanic noses will have to undergo domestic repairs ere they can again do service for the bursting rose and its perfumed species. Garments ripped and tore, and their occupants did likewise, before the fierce onslaughts of savage office-seekers, who, with their friends, swarmed in the rotunda and overflowed on the front steps for two hours before Councils were in session. The lobby was immense but not enthusiastic. Fully two hundred spectators were present during the balloting in joint session. The following is a full report of the proceedings.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch met at twenty minutes past two o'clock, President Gross being absent, Mr. Aiken, was, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, called to the chair. The gentlemen present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barclay, Bates, R. B. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Denniston, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, Ewing, Felker, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Frochlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Logan, Littell, Mayer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, Nusser, E. M. O'Neill, John O'Neil, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Waring and Walsh.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

On the call of the wards the following new business was submitted:

Mr. MUSGRAVE presented the certificate of the election of Mr. Lewis T. Brown, as a member from the Fourteenth ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James B. Glass. The gentleman was sworn in.

The Chair read a communication from the Board of Fire Commissioners, stating that it was incumbent upon Councils to elect three members of that body to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of office of Messrs. Jenkin Jones, Wm. B. Hays, and James A. Chambers. The document was received and filed, and on motion of Mr. MUSGRAVE, three o'clock was fixed as the hour for the joint session to elect the Commissioners.

ASSORTED PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. HUNTER, resolution directing the Controller to issue his warrant in favor of Martin Joyce for $5,000, being a partial payment of the amount of the assessment for the School alley and Eleventh street sewer, the money to be taken from the Contingent Fund. Referred.

Also, petition of the heirs of Frederick Bender for exoneration from payment of taxes. Referred.

Also, petition of P. Conley for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. B. DARLINGTON, ordinance for the repaving of Second avenue, from Wood to Smithfield streets. Referred.

Mr. HERRON, petition for four gas lamps on Liberty street, from Diller alley to the Union Depot. Referred.

Mr. MOORE, petition of W. J. Moore, of the Eleventh ward, for a reduction of taxes. Referred.

Mr. WELSH, petition of Milton Bartley for permission to erect an iron clad building on Mulberry alley. Referred.

Mr. C. P. DUFF, petition for a change of the width of Jones avenue between Fortieth and Fifteenth streets. Referred.

Also, petition for a gas lamp at the corner of Devilliers and Robinson streets. Referred.

Also, petition of Mrs. Wm. McKibben, of the Thirteenth ward, for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Also, resolution for the appointment of a committee of ten, four from Select and six from Common Council, to visit Philadelphia at the opening of the Centennial Exposition and represent this city in that occasion. On motion of Mr. SAWYER the resolution was so amended as to provide that the members of the committee should pay their own expenses. A further amendment by Mr. SHIPTON, and which was adopted, included the entire Council, with a proviso that each individual should pay his own expenses.

Mr. MACCONNELL, remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Mill alley, in the Nineteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. DENNISTON, petition for weigh scales on Lincoln avenue, in the Twenty-first ward. Referred.

Mr. MCCLURG, petition for gas lamps on Jane and Twenty-eighth streets, South Side. Referred.

Mr. MCCOMBS, petition of J. D. Negley for permission to erect weigh scales in the Thirtieth ward. Referred.

EXTRAVAGANCE REBUKED.

Mr. MUSGRAVE presented the report of the Market Committee concerning the award of contracts for white washing the market buildings, and rejoicing with vulcanite the west side of the Diamond square.

Mr. SHIPTON objected to the action of the committee in letting the contract for the repaving at $2.50 per square yard, when a good pavement could have been secured for much less. He pronounced it unnecessarily extravagant, and thought the matter should be inquired into.

Mr. MUSGRAVE explained that the vulcanite pavement was adopted because it is easily cleaned, and there is a great deal of washing to be done where it is to be laid.

Mr. MACCONNELL was of the opinion that the city would have money by endorsing the action of the committee.

On the approval of the report Mr. B. DARLINGTON called for the yeas and nays. They were yeas 19, nays 39; therefore the report was not approved.

Mr. MUSGRAVE then moved that the contract be let to W. J. Flinn, for cobble stone, at sixty-three cents per yard. The motion was not seconded. The report was then referred back to the committee.

Mr. MUSGRAVE also presented a resolution directing the Fire Commissioners to turn over to the Market Committee such sections of hose as it may require for its use. Passed.

At this point Common Council joined Select in joint session to elect Fire Commissioners. After adjournment business was resumed as follows:

Mr. BOYD, from the Wooden Building Committee, presented an ordinance granting McGowan, Torrey & Co. the right to erect an addition to an iron clad building on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Passed.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the report of the Gas Committee, which was received and filed, and three accompanying resolutions for the erection of lamps at various points, which have already been published in the GAZETTE, were adopted.

THE PEDDLING BILL.

In behalf of the Ordinance Committee, Mr. KERR presented an ordinance regulating the sale of merchandise within the city limits, and requiring for a yearly license of $60 to be paid by persons engaged in peddling. The penalty for refusing to take out a license was fixed at $5. On motion of Mr. HUNTER the ordinance was so amended as to fix the fines the penalty for not taking out the license, $60 per refusing to exhibit it. The bill was then laid over for the amendments to be printed.

Mr. MACCONNELL submitted a resolution for a warrant for $15 in favor of W. H. Sims, page of Council. Passed.

The Viewers' reports on the damages caused by the grading of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to the water works, and on the opening of Murray avenue, from Forbes street to Forward avenue, were both approved.

An ordinance for the construction of a three feet brick sewer on Fox alley, for a distance of 29 feet on the property of Michael McCullough, from the terminus of the present sewer on Forty-second street, was taken up, and a communication relative to it from the Board of Viewers' was read, stating that the cost of the sewer would be collected from the property on Davidson street, below Forty-second and Forty-third streets, on which the sewer is located over.

The following names of gentlemen were drawn from Shugies to Marion streets, was passed.

Mr. KERR called up the ordinance for the vacation of Collins avenue, from Stanton avenue to Graf street. Passed.

Mr. MACONNELL called up the bill re-locating Station street, from Frankstown to Penn avenues, and on his motion the title was amended so as to read to Dennistion instead of Penn avenue.

Mr. SAWYER offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee to ascertain to whom the street leading from the Sharpsburg bridge belongs, and to have it placed in good order. Passed.

EXTENSION OF CITY LIENS.

It was nearly five o'clock, and there was barely a quorum present, when Mr. SHIPTON offered the subjoined resolution which, the moment its contents became known, several members attempted to choke off by moving to adjourn, refer, &c.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, that our representatives in the Legislature be requested to oppose bill No. 316, Senate file, having for its object the extension of time for the payment of municipal liens for street improvements.

The bill states "that the Councils of any city of the second class of this Commonwealth shall be authorized to provide for the extension of the time for the payment of municipal liens for street improvements, heretofore or hereafter made, upon such terms and conditions as the Councils shall by ordinance determine." Mr. SHIPTON denounced this bill very strongly and said that it would prove more ruinous to the credit of the city and the interests of its citizens than could now be conceived. He held that no necessity existed for an extension of the time for the payment of liens for the reason that the property holders on improved streets have ten years in which to make their payments, the first of which does not fall due until next October. If the time is extended, more bonds will have to be issued, necessitating additional taxation to meet the interest on them, and in the course of years the claims might be outlawed and the city be obliged to pay for the improvements instead of the property owners who petitioned for them.

Mr. AIKEN, descending from the chair, said the Legislative Committee had instructed the City Solicitor to prepare and forward to the Legislature the bill in question, which was already passed the Senate. In doing so no disrespect was intended to Council, the committee knowing that the bill, before final passage, would be sent back in printed form for consideration. He endorsed the bill, considered that it would be beneficial to the city, and called attention to the fact that it does not extend the time itself, but empowers Councils to do so.

Mr. SHIPTON replied that Councils do not need any such authority.

FINANCIAL GORMANDIZERS.

Mr. LITTELL approved the views of Mr. Aiken and said the bill would save from the hands of the Sheriff much property the proper on which the city now holds liens. If forced to a sale, a result prayed for by the gormandizers who have reaped financial embarrassment, and who are always on the alert for opportunities of that character, the properties would not bring the amount of the liens against them, and of course the city would be a heavy loser. Therefore, as a sure and safe method to protect the city from loss, he favored the extension of time.

Mr. O'NEILL, also from the Legislative Committee, very carefully dealt that the bill had ever received their sanction. The subject matter embraced in it was informally discussed about a month ago after an adjournment of a session of the committee, but the project was not approved by them as a body.

By this time Council lacked one of a quorum, but it was not known to all. To make it certain, a member who favored the bill, and did not want Mr. Shipton's resolution passed, suggested to another member that he leave the chamber, and a call of the house would be made. The suggestion was acted upon. The gentleman left forthwith. The roll was called and only thirty-five members, two less than a quorum, answered. The Chair then declared Councils adjourned for want of a quorum, and Mr. Shipton's resolution failed to reach a vote.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTE.....Clerk.

Common Council was called to order shortly after two o'clock, President Negley occupying the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Atcheson, Ault, Bell, Bowser, Clark, Coll, Conway, Dickson, Dauler, Flinn, Fox, Fritz, Fenerty, Fersos, Foley, Hahn, Hagans, Helmold, Hogle, Hughes, Hart, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Laughran, Lemer, Mears, Moore, McGwan, McCafferty, Nankter, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Reynolds, Roth, Rott, Roberts, Torrence, Voskamp and President Negley.

Immediately after roll call the Clerk of Select Council announced the expiration of the terms of office of several members of the Fire Commission, and also that Select Council had decided upon three o'clock as the hour for holding a joint session to elect members to fill the vacancies. Common Council concurred, and that hour was fixed.

ABSOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

The following resolutions and petitions were handed in on a call of the wards:

Mr. FLINN, petition for grading of Reed street, from Overhill to Dinwiddie streets. Referred.

Also, for a sewer on Ravine street, between Forbes street and Fifth avenue, sixty feet in length. Referred.

Mr. ROTT, resolution for gas lamp on Twenty-first street. Referred.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, petition of John Bradley for payment of damages caused by re-grading Forty-fourth street, in the Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. HAHN, petition of trustees of German Evangelical Church for the refunding of taxes paid on Parsonage. Referred.

Mr. KIRCHNER, memorial of citizens relative to the occupancy of Manor and Josephine streets by the P., V. & C. R. R. Referred.

Mr. NANTKER, petition for frame house on Carson street. Referred.

Also, for removal of scales on Carson street.

Mr. NEEB, for gas lamp on Virgin alley, corner of Cherry Alley. Referred.

Mr. AULL, resolution directing the City Controller to issue his warrant for $281.86 to A. H. Miller, executor of John Aiken, for taxes paid by mistake. Passed.

RING THE BELLS!

Mr. FOX, from the Special Committee on the Centennial, made a report, recommending that an invitation be extended to Dom Pedro Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, to visit this city, but also recommending that in deference to his expressed aversion to such action, no formal reception be given him. The committee further recommended that on the day of the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the alarm, school and church bells of the city be rung, and requesting the batteries in the city to fire a salute. Report adopted.

The Viewers' report on the Brady street sewer was received and filed.

ORDINANCES AND VIEWERS' REPORTS.

Mr. AULL, from the Committee on Streets, reported ordinances establishing the grade of Fort street (late First street); of Duquesne Way from Fifth to Sixth streets, and 273.80 feet from First; and of Second street from First street to Green alley. Laid over under the rules.

The Viewers' report on the opening, grading and paving of Exchange alley, from Fourth and Fifth streets, was received and filed. Also, for the grading, paving and curbing of Smallman street, from Thirty-first to Thirty-fourth streets. Also, on the opening of Murray avenue, from Forbes street to Forward avenue. Also, on the opening of Hiland avenue, from Penn street to the new Water Works. Also, on the regrading, paving and curbing of Virgin alley, from Smithfield street to Cherry alley.

The Printing Committee reported the award of contracts for the printing of Controller's report to Mes rs. Moore & Nesbit, for the Municipal Record to Stevenson & Foster, and miscellaneous printing to W. J. Wilson & Co.

AMENDING THE RULES.

New business being in order, Mr. AULL moved to amend the rules of Common Council, by changing section two so as to make it requisite that the chairman and clerk of committees shall sign their reports, instead of a majority of all members. Lost after considerable discussion.

Mr. NEEB moved to amend section seven so as to require the calling of the ayes and nayes in awarding contracts, and on all questions whenever desired by one-fifth of the members of the committee. Passed.

Mr. FOLEY also offered an amendment making it necessary to have as many votes to reconsider action after final passage of a bill as to pass it finally. Lost.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Select Council business was taken up, and all reported action, including monthly reports of committees, concurred in. Action, however, was interrupted by the fire alarm, but was resumed after that business was concluded.

Upon the resolution of Councils, recommending the Legislature to pass Senate bill entitled "An act providing for the classification of real estate for purposes of taxation and for the appointment of Assessors in cities of the second class," Mr. THOMPSON moved to recommend, instead of the passage of the new bill, the repeal of section seven of the old law on the same subject. Motion out of order.

Mr. FOX moved to refer the resolution back to the Legislative Committee. Carried.

Other S. C. matter not concurred in, except the resolution providing for the visit of Councils to Philadelphia in a body on the opening of the Centennial, at their own expense, which was laid on the table.

Mr. FOLEY moved that the petition of Edward McGowan be referred back to the Wooden Building Committee. Carried.

Ordinance providing for furnishing gas to the city gas lamps by the East End Gas Company was called up on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to amend by limiting the company's contract to the Fourteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards. Afterwards amended by himself to read "limiting the contract to that portion of the city in which the company have now the legal right to lay pipes." This amendment he wished adopted because it was desirable that the limit in which the city is compelled to pay $1.25 per 1,000 feet for gas should be definitely known.

Mr. NEGLEY (Mr. Fox in the chair) and Mr. AULL could see no need of the amendment, as the charter of the company limits the company to certain districts.

Mr. Thompson's motion was carried.

Mr. MCCLURE moved to amend further by limiting the time of the continuance of the contract to five years instead of fifteen years, as originally made. Amendment adopted.

Mr. BOECHER offered an amendment that the word "exclusive" be stricken out and the word "procure" be inserted. Carried.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session met at precisely three o'clock, President Negley, of Common branch, wielding the gavel. City Clerk Morrow and Assistant Clerk Booth were sworn in for the terms commencing on the first Monday of May, and lasting three years. Nominations for Fire Commissioners were called for, and out of the torrent of names that swept up to the Clerk's desk the following were jotted down one at a time: Jenkin Jones, Seventh ward; Wm. B. Hays, Jr., Sixth ward; John S. Gribbin, Ninth ward; John Boyd, Seventh ward; Wm. Coates, Tenth ward; J. W. Douglass, Twenty-second ward; Dr. P. D. Perchment, Twenty-tieth ward; Wm. Woods, Fifteenth ward; Wm. Smith, Seventeenth ward; W. N. Erwin, Thirty-sixth ward and John T. Wilson. When the nominations had been closed, Mr. McGimpsey arose and made a speech strongly adverse to the candidacy of Mr. W. B. Hays, who, he said, had been living in Allegheny city for a year past; he also alleged that if Mr. Hays is permitted to remain in Pittsburgh he became such within the past thirty days. Mr. McGimpsey didn't think it necessary for Pittsburgh to go to Allegheny city for Fire Commissioners or any other officers. He was of the opinion that there are enough able-bodied patriots on this side of the river to fill all positions that need occupants. Mr. Hays's pals stated that Mr. Hays is now a resident of the Sixth ward. At the close of his remarks, a gentleman called for a personal explanation from Mr. Hays, but Mr. Negley decided that while the rules accord to any one the privilege of being heard by petition no one could be heard in person, therefore he was obliged to refuse Mr. Hays permission to speak. It was then resolved to proceed to a vote and on motion of Mr. JNO. A. FOX it was determined that the committee each ballot, the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes. The roll was called and each member voted for three candidates. When the voting was over it became apparent to those who had been keeping tally that the three gentlemen for whom special political influence had been exerted were not all elected, and amid great confusion a scene of wrangling of members, the result not having been announced, commenced to change their votes. Had the ballot been made known at the close of the voting, and before declarations were made, it would have been as follows:

John Boyd.....	45
William Coates.....	40
Wm. Smith.....	7
J. W. Douglass.....	13
W. N. Erwin.....	51
Wm. Woods.....	28
P. D. Perchment.....	29
John L. Gribbin.....	14
Wm. B. Hays.....	4
Jenkin Jones.....	19
John T. Wilson.....	4

The announcement of votes necessary is also a little eight. When the changes had all been recorded the Clerk announced the result as follows:

John Boyd.....	49
Wm. Coates.....	44
Wm. Smith.....	6
J. W. Douglass.....	9
W. N. Erwin.....	66
Wm. Woods.....	19
P. D. Perchment.....	25
John L. Gribbin.....	4
Wm. B. Hays.....	5
Jenkin Jones.....	12
John T. Wilson.....	4

Mr. Hays had enough votes to elect him without reinforcements. The changes must have numbered thirty-one forty. The chair declared Messrs. Hays, Erwin and Coates elected. Joint session then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Robert Dickson et ux. to Rachel Shearer, April 20, 1876; lot in Sewickley. Consideration.....Nom.
John Mitchell et ux. to Rebecca J. Dickson, November 16, 1874; 8 acres in Sewickley township. Consideration.....$700
James Borland et ux. to Charles H. Lee, April 20, 1875; lot on Adam street, Tarentum borough. Consideration.....$500
Alex. G. Bryant et al. to Jane L. Townsend, February 1, 1876; 14a. 86r. in Snowden township. Consideration.....$1,000
John Gass, Sr., et ux. to Samuel Gass, April 1, 1876; lot on McClure avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny City. Consideration.....$4,000
Henry W. Borbach to Eveline R. G. Chalfant, April 22, 1876; Part. in Wilkins township. Consideration.....$7,500
Jacob Beltzhoover et al. to Elizabeth Harris, April 1, 1876; lot on Tenth street, Fourth ward, city. Consideration.....$8,500
E. H. Fife, Sheriff, to the Artisan Insurance Co., April 5, 1876; lot on Bidwell street, Allegheny. Consideration.....$100
Chas. Brock et ux. to Andrew Kunzinan, April 22, 1876; lot on Horcum's alley, Twenty-sixth ward, city. Consideration.....$2,000
Frank Keenan et ux. to Samuel Palfry, March 30, 1876; lot on Spring avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny City. Consideration.....$1,000
Mrs. Jane B. Black et al. to Wm. C. Miller, January 20, 1875; lot on Second avenue, Second ward, city. Consideration.....$10,500

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name became a synonym of "virago," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct conclusion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Athenæum, have stopped at Peahl & Morgan's drug store, and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women do so the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing proprieties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists. THS—S

Good Advice Free.

Those wanting the latest fashions in clothing should visit the mammoth clothing headquarters of Messrs. Einer & Phillips, as they are extensive manufacturers, keep the best cutters in the country, and a very heavy assortment of the finest material. They are always prepared to furnish suits in a prompt and satisfactory manner. They also keep a large stock of ready made clothing for men and boys equal in material, cut and make to ordered goods. Save fifteen or twenty dollars by purchasing one of their ready made suits.

Buy Your Seeds
Of Siemmons & Grimes, Knox fruit farm and nurseries, 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Fifty-eighth Anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny—Record of Last Year's Work—Addresses by Rev. J. DeWitte and Rev. Samuel Fraser.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County occurred in the English Lutheran Church on Seventh avenue last night. Mr. T. H. Lane presided. The exercises begun with a brief choral service directed by Rev. Samuel Laird, pastor of the church, and following this he read a selection from the Scriptures. Then there was another brief hymn, and the report of the Corresponding Secretary was read by Prof. L. H. Eaton. Bible work had been vigorously pursued during the year, though the work had been seriously hindered by the depressed condition of business.

Agent Clark reports his work, as follows: Families visited during the year, 10,637; families found destitute during the year, 503; families refusing to accept during the year, 314; destitute families supplied during the year, 211; collections during the year, $1,511.50.

An interesting feature of the work of comparatively recent date, is the supplying of the locomotives, cabooses, and cars on several of the railroads that enter the city, with copies of the Scriptures. All mission schools applying for Bibles and Testaments, and giving evidence of permanency, have been supplied. The jail, Penitentiary, Work House, Exposition building, watch houses, Young Mens' Home, hotels, boarding houses, steamboats, and several institutions of a benevolent or reformatory character, have been remembered in the distribution of the Scriptures.

The Executive Committee granted to the above named objects 680 Bibles and 391 Testaments. To this, add the number given by Mr. Clark, and the entire number of volumes donated by this Society during the year is 1,282.

Following the Secretary's report the following report was made by the Treasurer:

John F. Loy, Treasurer, in account with the Young Men's Bible Society, of Allegheny county: May 1, 1875, To cash—Collections of D. Clark, Agent, $1,511.50; W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh Depository, $710.90; Jos. Mercer, Allegheny Depository, $95.70; interest on permanent bequests, $175; Robt. McClintic, $5; J. M. Imbrie, New Galilee, $5; Methodist Episcopal Conference, Pittsburgh, $46.20. By cash—David Clark, Agent, $953.50; W. W. Waters, Librarian, $100; contingent expenses, $41.53; sent Pennsylvania Bible Society, $841.20. May 1, 1876, balance on hand, $613.05.

W. W. Waters, Librarian, in account with Young Men's Bible Society, of Allegheny county: May 1, 1875, volumes on hand, 1703, valued at $303.15; volumes purchased 4,218, valued at $1,425.69. Volumes donated 1,410, valued at $584.86; volumes sold 2,927, valued at $815.40; May 1, 1876, volumes on hand 1,504, valued at $855.58.

The reports were adopted, a Board of Managers were elected, and a motion was adopted that the Board meet on the first Thursday in May to elect officers.

Then the Rev. Jno. De Witte, of the Third Presbyterian Church, briefly addressed the audience. The strongest appeals of Christianity to men are those that are the most universal, and it always seemed that in the very character of the word of God there is a distinctive appeal to the young. This Bible cause is formed upon the model of youth, and therefore it is eminently appropriate that the young men of Allegheny should be called upon to spread abroad the word of God. Here the speaker entered into a glowing description of the great claims of the Bible, simply as a literature, but, said he, it was not for this reason that the Bible was distributed, but because it contained the word of God.

In conclusion he said: The laws of God have been broken, and the world needs another revelation, and this is to be had through this book. If that book is not a revelation that manifests God as a father then there is no such revelation. God, as a father, is known only by revelation through the Son, and through the Son alone can we know God the Father.

Rev. Samuel R. Fraser was the next speaker. An anniversary of more than fifty years of Christian work, said the speaker, is an historical event, noteworthy in the annals and in the church. The extent of the good brought about this by work could not be appreciated without securing access to every house and every heart in the community. The Bible is the basis of all true civilization; it is also the educational principle in our Government, and it gives its students the fullest knowledge of the truth as it is revealed by God. The Bible had a central idea—man's redemption—a converting power, and those young men who are quietly and silently spreading it among the homes of this country are doing a work that is quietly revolutionary in its nature. Too little appreciation is given to the word of God, morally and politically among us. Great revolutions will be required to bring about the great social reforms which Christianity has in store for, and these reforms will be accomplished through the silent workings of the word of God.

The Rev. J. De Witte pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Mrs. Harmar Denny is now the sole surviving original contributor.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Movement Upon the Emperor of Brazil—St. Louis Joining in the Movement—Against Foreign Discriminations—A Paper Upon the Finances From Mr. George Rhey.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, General Howe presiding. A communication was received from the President of the Board of Trade of New Orleans, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1876.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, or Board of Trade, or Merchants' Exchange:

SIR:—The importance of impressing upon His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, the great saving to his subjects, and the great gains to his imperial revenue, by adopting the free navigation of the Amazon, Tapajoz and Lake valleys as a direct way of communication with the internal population of the United States, has induced me to invite your Board to unite with others interested in the same theory of trade, that a combined representation of facts may be presented to His Majesty during his present visit, so that his mind may be informed of this opportunity to ascertain by official examination, and report the value of these representations.

I will also suggest that such committees be charged with the duty of presenting to the Emperor the wants and needs of their several constituencies, and that they perform this duty without awaiting the formal co-operation of similar committees to be appointed from other States and cities.

Very respectfully,
CYRUS BUSSEY,
President New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

The communication was appropriately referred, and the Secretary was instructed to reply to the New Orleans correspondent.

Following this a letter from Wm. C. Buchanan, Assistant Superintendent of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, dated on the 21 inst. was read. In the course of this letter he says: "We have noticed in an item in paper that several of your prominent men have gone to Washington to lay before the Committee on Commerce the matters of discrimination in freights, and that they find unanswerable hopes to base some good results from their action. Where there is so much smoke, we believe, there must be considerable fire, and your action confirms the impression that the complaint is getting general and reaches every one of our largest cities, where for some reason, for which there is really no reason, chronic unfriendliness to the west between the transportation and shipping interests.

Enclosed in the letter was the following circular:

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,
ST. LOUIS, February 23, 1876.

To whom it may concern:

The Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange have established a transportation bureau to keep a supervision of freight rates to and from St. Louis and different sections of the country; also, to superintend the transportation interest of St. Louis generally and otherwise collect statistics relative to railroad property and management.

* * *

Railroad companies will confer a favor by facilitating as much as possible the duties which devolve on the above named gentlemen, and by furnishing promptly at the office of the transportation bureau at St. Louis any changes or modifications of their existing tariffs, either for through or local freight.

M. MCENNIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

The letter and circular were referred to the Committee on Transportation and Railroads.

A very lengthy communication from Mr. George Rhey upon the subject of finances was read by General Howe. His conclusion was that a plentiful sup